

THE TIMES

Bishop of Southwark
in a no-meat
dispute: Diary, page 12

Tories and Liberals may oppose devolution Bill

Cabinet will complete this week plans for devolution of powers to new assemblies in Scotland and Wales. The Bill will dominate the session of Parliament, to be opened by the Queen on November 19, and both the Conservatives and Liberals are expected to object to it. It is believed that the two assemblies will not be given responsibility over universities.

Final touches by Cabinet this week

Mr. Clark, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Shirley Williams, Secretary of State for Prices and Consumer Protection, are expected to complete the final touches to the Bill for the devolution of powers to new assemblies in Scotland and Wales this week. The Bill will be introduced to Parliament on November 19, when the Queen will open the session. The Conservative Government is expected to face opposition from the Liberal Party and the Scottish National Party. The Bill will give the new assemblies the power to make laws on a wide range of subjects, including education, health, and transport. However, it will not give them the power to make laws on defence, foreign affairs, or the judiciary. The Bill will also give the new assemblies the power to raise their own taxes. The Conservative Government is expected to face a vote on the Bill in the House of Commons on November 26. The Liberal Party is expected to oppose the Bill, and the Scottish National Party is expected to oppose it on the grounds that it does not give Scotland enough power.

The political dangers inherent in the devolution argument will be reinforced tonight when the Granada Television programme *World in Action* reports on an opinion poll in Scotland suggesting that 30 per cent of Labour voters there might switch their votes to the Conservative Party if the Government's plans prove to be less than they want. Among the Labour supporters polled, 47 per cent said they wanted more control of their affairs by Scotland, including oil and 18 per cent wanted complete independence. Grossed together, the figures show that 65 per cent of Labour supporters want Scotland to have control over North Sea oil, whereas the Government has always insisted that oil revenues will remain in the control of Westminster. Fifteen per cent would "definitely" switch their vote if the Government's proposals for devolution did not go as far as they wanted. Of those, 20 per cent said they would vote for the Scottish National Party. Mr. Joseph Ashton, Labour MP for Bassetlaw, who took part in the programme and spent more than a week in Scotland while it was being made, said tonight that he was "shaken and stirred" by the results. "I believe now that Labour is on a hiding to nothing if Scotland does not get devolution soon," he said. "The Government's plans had better be good, and quick."



Children laying yesterday on the overgrown steps of the Palm Court Hotel, Richmond, Surrey, which was occupied on Saturday by 15 battered wives and their children. Report, page 3.

King Hassan calls off march into Sahara

Agadir, Nov. 9.—King Hassan of Morocco, confronted with Spain's warning that his troops would open fire tonight called off his march by a conquest into Spanish Sahara by a march of 100,000 men. The King said that he was leaving his camp at Marrakech and heading for the border with Spain. He said that he was leaving his camp at Marrakech and heading for the border with Spain. He said that he was leaving his camp at Marrakech and heading for the border with Spain.

Mr Prentice's appeal rejected by inquiry

By Our Political Staff
The appeal of Mr. Prentice, Minister for Overseas Development, against the decision by Newham, North-East constituency Labour Party to dismiss him as its MP, is understood to have been rejected by a three-man inquiry team. Mr. Prentice based his appeal on the political implications of the decision of the left-wing dominated general management committee in Newham, North-East, rather than on any infringement of the rules. The function of any inquiry is to see whether the rules have been infringed. In the case of Mr. Prentice, presumably, no evidence of that was to be found. Mr. Prentice will now have to rely on the campaign in his constituency to overthrow the left-wing majority on the management committee. The committee will deliberate on the findings and send recommendations to the full national executive meeting at the end of the month. The inquiry team consisted of Mr. Tom Bradley, this year's party chairman, Mr. Alex Kitson, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, and Mr. John Chalmers, of the boilermakers' union.

No assembly control of universities

Scottish and Welsh sub-committees of the main grants committee, which would serve as a forum for the creation of a cohesive Scottish or Welsh view on current controversies, might also be granted limited powers to act on behalf of the grants committee in certain circumstances. The Government were in a quandary over the universities and devolution. Determined to prevent the devolution of significant powers to the new assemblies, they were tempted to propose as liberal a devolution of powers in the social field as was consistent with their objective of defending the integrity of the United Kingdom. The general universities from the responsibility for education would upset that strategy and

On the other hand, the Scottish universities were unhappy about the prospect of their links with the grants committee being cut and replaced by submission to the assembly in Edinburgh. The University of Wales, although more sympathetic to the nationalist spirit, had similar reservations about the practical effect of devolution. At the end of September representatives from all the Scottish universities met Mr. Short, Lord President of the Council, who has been responsible for the Government's policy on devolution. After that meeting Mr. Short called informally to the eight Scottish universities south of the Clyde, placed pressure on the industry. The university leaders said that the new assembly might adopt a policy of "interference" with universities south of the Clyde. The vice-chancellors of the two technological universities, Heriot-Watt and Strathclyde, placed pressure on the industry. The university leaders said that the new assembly might adopt a policy of "interference" with universities south of the Clyde. The vice-chancellors of the two technological universities, Heriot-Watt and Strathclyde, placed pressure on the industry.

Heath lawyers considering fresh move on Slater, Walker article

By David Leigh
Lawyers acting for Mr. Edward Heath were considering yesterday whether to attempt further action against *The Sunday Times*, after a judge refused a last-minute injunction to stop an article about his finances. The article stated that between 1968 and 1970, while Mr. Heath was leader of the Conservative Party, the firm of Slater, Walker managed assets of his, making investments in "special situations" not available to the ordinary investor, but used to enrich Slater, Walker executives. Mr. Heath was not aware of how his money was being invested, and it did not intend to impugn his integrity in casting light on Slater, Walker operations. Mr. Andrew Roth, the political author, said yesterday that Mr. Heath was unaware that his assets had been managed by Slater, Walker. Proof of a book by Mr. Roth containing that suggestion were returned crossed out with a marginal note.

The article said that Mr. Heath had gained unwittingly from Slater, Walker methods, and estimated a gain of at least 60 per cent on an investment of about £30,000 over the period. When Mr. Heath came to power he sold all his shares. Mr. Heath has always been reticent about his private finances, but has never been considered rich. Mr. Roth, in the 1975-76 edition of *The Business Background of MPs*, published today, says: "Edward Heath never made it clear how his relatively moderate savings multiplied into enough money to finance an expensive racing yacht." The *Sunday Times* says Mr. Heath held shares through a nominee account, used simply to receive dividends. The investment managers belonging to the merchant bank Brown, Shipley, of which he is a former director. Between 1968 and 1970 Slater, Walker advised Brown, Shipley on what transactions to make for Mr. Heath, the newspaper says.

Herrema siege police helped by psychologists

Two psychologists employed by the Irish Government helped police to break the resistance of the kidnappers of Dr. Tiede Herrema, the Dutch industrialist, who was released on Friday night. Mr. Patrick Cooney, the republic's Minister for Justice, said on Saturday that he expected a total with the kidnapping. Dr. Herrema's return was overshadowed by a fierce dispute between unions and the parent company of Ferenka, his employer.

Amin threat to sever links with Russia

President Amin threatened yesterday to break off relations with Russia, a major arms supplier to Uganda, over differences on Angola. After a stormy meeting with the Soviet Ambassador, the Uganda leader gave Moscow 48 hours to explain his support for the MPLA in Angola's civil war. President Amin said he could obtain his weapons elsewhere.

Schlesinger-Kissinger conflict admitted

President Ford explained yesterday that he had dismissed Dr. Schlesinger as Secretary of Defence last week because of growing tension between Dr. Schlesinger and Dr. Kissinger. This was creating problems and Mr. Ford had therefore acted on his own initiative.

Sadat plea to Britain

President Sadat, who returned to Cairo yesterday after his visit to London, wants Britain to play a more active part in Middle East diplomacy. He believes Mr. Wilson could influence Israeli leaders because of his friendship for their country.

Farm crisis feared

Britain faces a food crisis unless farm wages are raised to a minimum of £50 to stop a growing flight of workers from rural poverty, a report by the Low Pay Unit today says.

Charitable needs

British charities received £380m in 1973, according to a firm of fund-raising consultants. For the charities to continue on that scale, and allowing for 20 per cent inflation, they would have to raise at least £76m more each year.

Actors' deadlock

Moderate members of Equity, the actors' union, have failed to ensure that the left wing is not in a position to take over.

General Franco surprises his doctors

From Our Correspondent
Madrid, Nov. 9.—General Franco is holding up well after his emergency operation last Friday, his doctors said today. His condition remains "very serious". A medical bulletin said his kidney function was still being assisted by a process known as peritoneal dialysis. His heart and blood clot condition is unchanged. Dr. Hidalgo Huerta, the surgeon, said the whole medical team was surprised by the way General Franco had come through the operation to remove most of his stomach. He attributed the general's survival to his "exceptional" will to carry on. He refused to make "mathematical predictions" about the outcome of the illness.

Bishop resigns after indecency charge

From a Staff Reporter
Cardiff
The Bishop of Llandaff, the Right Rev. Eryl Thomas, announced his resignation in a letter to clergy in his diocese yesterday. The bishop, who is 65, is due to appear before a magistrates' court on November 19 to answer a summons alleging gross indecency. In his letter the bishop said he could not make adequate reparation for the humiliation he had brought upon the church, his family and friends, and the consequences would be on his conscience until he died. The bishop, who has four children, served as Dean of Llandaff for 14 years before his appointment as Bishop of Monmouth in 1968. He became Bishop of Llandaff in 1971.



A reflection of good taste
Blue Nun from SICHEL
right through the meal.

Fitzgerald reburied
F. Scott Fitzgerald, the American novelist, and his wife, Zelda, have been reburied in the graveyard of a Roman Catholic church in Maryland that refused him burial in consecrated ground 35 years ago. The church had said then that his writings were "undesirable".

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HOME NEWS

Charities keeping up with inflation, but warning about future

By Robert Parker

Money given to charities in Britain in 1973 totalled £360m, 32 per cent more than in 1971, a report published today says. It suggests that "the charitable part of the economy is definitely moving forward, not backward, as some would like to infer."

The report was compiled by the Wells International Donors Advisory Services, a firm of fund-raising consultants, and Mr Frank Wells, the chairman, said yesterday that charities appeared to be managing to keep abreast of inflation.

"I should not like to say, however, what will happen in the next two years," he added. "The charities have responded very sensitively to the changing financial climate. Whether they can keep up their resourcefulness is impossible to say."

The report calculates that for charities to continue on the 1973 scale they would have to raise at least £76m more each year, on the basis of an annual inflation rate of a fifth.

It says that charities will have to try to attract money from existing donors and try to find new donors. It also calls on the Government to give tax incentives to encourage individuals and institutions to give more.

Mr Wells said that although some concessions had been made in the capital transfer tax, they were not nearly enough.

Mr Wells said that although some concessions had been made in the capital transfer tax, they were not nearly enough. "After all, how many people pay capital transfer tax?" he said.

Although the report covered the period up to autumn 1973, Mr Wells said, many of its comments and recommendations applied to the present.

Throughout the report, comparisons are made between Britain and the United States, where there are many tax incentives to give to charity.

In the United States, it says, people give 15 times more a head than in Britain. The total giving is 2 per cent of the gross

national product, while in Britain it is 1 per cent. "This is not to suggest that the English person is meaner. It just shows the effect of the tax laws," Mr Wells said.

Of the £360m given to charity in Britain in 1973, £140m came from living individuals, £150m from legacies and bequests, and £50m from companies. Of the £140m given by individuals, £55m went to religious causes, £35m to health and welfare, and £50m to education, the arts and research.

Leading the charitable trust field are the Church Commissioners, who distributed £29.6m in 1973, followed by the Gulbenkian Foundation, the Wellcome Foundation, the Wellcome Trust and the Rank Group Charities.

In company giving, the Wellcome Foundation, which transferred its undistributed profits of £2,642,000 to the Wellcome Trust for distribution, gave most followed by Unilever (£2,030,000) and the Thelwell Children's Trust was made in 1973.

By omitting the above two, the report says the leading company givers in 1973 were ICI (£471,000), followed by Shell Petroleum (£231,000) and Unilever (£234,000).

The report covers many other aspects of charity, including the fund-raising charities. In 1973 most money was raised by the Imperial Cancer Research Fund (£4,396,000) and the National Cancer Research Campaign. The eleventh largest sum was raised by the RSPCA.

While emphasizing the unreliability of church statistics, the report estimates that the total annual income of all churches and denominations in Britain in 1973 was £128,057,000. Of this, it is estimated, the Church of England received 57m from all sources.

The Wells Collection (Wells International Donors Advisory Services, 1-11 Hay Hill, London, W1, E2).

Keener eye on education projects is sought

By Our Education Correspondent

A much stronger check should be kept on the millions of pounds spent on projects by the Government-sponsored Schools Council, according to Mr Anthony Steen, Conservative MP for Liverpool, Wavertree.

He is to table a question in the Commons today, asking Mr Mulley, Secretary of State for Education and Science, what has happened to the 71 research projects, worth £3m, that the council has undertaken between 1970 and 1973.

Mr Steen says: "It appears that not only the money spent actually benefits the children in the classroom. He said the school inspectorate should be enlarged so that it could evaluate the research projects that were implemented."

Mr Ian McCulloch, the council's information officer, said that the council's main committees each had a majority of teachers on them; research projects were kept closely in touch with what was needed in the classroom. There was no central register of the take-up of projects, but field officers recognized that its work in getting its own ideas and approaches across to the teachers is still not satisfactory enough," he said. "The council is engaged on seeing how this can be improved."

Rebellion against opencast pits

People in Britain will be warming their homes with anthracite coal from North Vietnam this winter. Although there is plenty of anthracite in South Wales, the National Coal Board's production of it has been falling, because Welsh villagers are opposing opencast mining, which they say, is noisy, dirty and destructive. The national need has now come face to face with the anger of small communities.

That is why there is growing interest in the outcome of a planning inquiry opening tomorrow in the village of Llandybïe, near Ammanford. The coal board believes that success in the inquiry is crucial in the national interest. Britain needs to make the most of indigenous fuels, and the Government has put its weight behind schemes to improve coal production. The only British source of anthracite, which is used in heating many thousands of homes as well as hospitals and schools, is the narrow band between Aberdare and the Kidwelly. And Welsh anthracite is five years, and the board spends another five years restoring and replanting the land.

He says: "We believe that in some cases we can make the land look better than it was before our arrival. We do our work at night, and we put up embankments to reduce noise and unsightliness. Wherever we can we use electrical machinery, not diesel, because it is quieter. We provide jobs locally: more than nine tenths of our work force is local men. On top of that, we meet a vital national fuel need."

Since opencast mining started during the last war, more than 24,000 acres of land in South Wales has been exploited. The inquiry at Llandybïe tomorrow concerns a proposal to extend opencast working by 110 acres. It is opposed by the villagers of Blaenau and Porthkerry, supported by their local authorities. They complain of noise, dust and the rumble of lorries, and say that opencast mining has led to the obliteration of a hamlet in the district.

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International report

For Fishlock

Ammanford

clerk reckoned to be the best in the world.

Recently there were 12 opencast pits in South Wales, producing more than 1,000 tons a year. Now there are seven, producing about 700,000 tons.

The coal board open-cast mining has the advantage of being profitable. About half the anthracite in Wales is produced by opencast operations. Britain makes 47m tons a year, and a quarter of such are in Wales, mostly in the district.

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Move to keep hotel for battered wives

By Neville Hodgkinson

Women's Aid, the charity that helps battered wives, is to try to obtain permanent possession of the Palm Court Hotel, Richmond, Surrey, which was taken over on Saturday by 15 women with 35 children from the organization's Chiswick centre.

Mrs Erin Pizzey, who founded Women's Aid four years ago, said the 100-room Georgian hotel, which has been derelict for several years, would be ideal as a rehabilitation centre. The charity would be writing today to Richmond Borough Council and to Lord Goodman, chairman of the Housing Corporation, requesting that the building should be bought with Housing Corporation cash and used as a home for afflicted families.

Goodnews Ltd, owners of the hotel, are to start legal proceedings immediately to try to regain possession. They said yesterday that the building was as dangerous structurally, and liable to infestation by rats, for which poison had been laid by Richmond council.

The building is listed as of architectural or historical interest and overlooks the Thames. There have been numerous planning applications for its use but all have been rejected.

The present application is for a development comprising flats and flats. Goodnews, a catering group that bought the property about four years ago, has placed a display on an adjacent site showing details of its plans. There are no water, fuel supplies, and many of the rooms are uninhabitable because of fallen plaster, rotten windows and damp.

Housing council has taken legal action compelling Mrs. Wilson to reduce numbers at the hotel centre to 36. As a result of the Richmond squat numbers have dropped from more than

HOME NEWS

Left-wing campaign on economic policy threat to Government

By Michael Hatfield

A breach in relations between the Labour Party and the Government over industrial and economic policy is threatened within the next week. Labour's left wing is to begin a pressure campaign tonight which if successful could provoke a dispute when Cabinet ministers and members of the party's national executive meet in joint session on November 26.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Walton) a new member of the executive, has tabled a motion for tonight's meeting of the party's home policy committee which endorses the left-wing view of the economy and industrial policy. With the home policy committee virtually in the hands of the left, there is every prospect of the motion being carried and later endorsed by the full national executive.

The motion, moreover, is partly reinforced by a background document prepared for the home policy committee by the party's research staff. It is not a policy document, but it argues the case for import controls, and says that the measures so far announced by the Government on unemployment "will not go nearly far enough".

Mr Heffer's motion calls on the Government to reduce unemployment to below a million by the middle of next year; although the motion does not say so, Mr Heffer and his colleagues want early relief, which the Government believes would dangerously undermine its counter-inflation policies.

Pay scheme curbs must be continued, union chief says

By Our Labour Staff

A restrictive incomes policy, with no return to free collective bargaining, will have to be imposed next year if the Government's objective of reducing inflation is to be achieved, Mr William McCall, general secretary of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, says in the latest issue of his union's journal.

Mr McCall, whose union represents higher-grade civil servants, says the wage freeze for people earning more than £8,500 a year has produced serious anomalies, is wrong in principle, and constitutes a danger.

A fixed pay scale, he adds, in practice represents a contractual obligation concerning the rate for the job. "Interference with these increments is a violation of the agreed contract."

Although the £8,500 cut-off figure did not affect many people, the suspension of increments made an incursion into a principle, and contained the seeds of its own undoing. "It is bound to lead to a fundamental examination of our incremental scale arrangements," he says.

Any long-term policy must also include provision to overcome the rigidities of any policy based on a single rate of either flat-rate or percentage increases.

"Such nonsense as super-visors getting less than the people they supervise cannot be perpetuated for long. In assessing differences we have also to take account of the impact of taxation and of the inflationary pressure through the price-wage spiral."

Cardinal Heenan funeral on Friday

The funeral of Cardinal Heenan, Archbishop of Westminster and leader of the Roman Catholic community in England and Wales, who died last Friday, will take place on Friday in Westminster Cathedral. His body will be brought to the cathedral hall tomorrow and will lie in state there for two days.

A solemn dirge will be sung in the cathedral on Thursday. The cardinal's body will be taken to the west door of the cathedral and solemnly received into the church at 6.45 pm. A solemn requiem Mass will be celebrated by the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, as well as by prelates from abroad.

The Catholic Information Office said last night that Bishop Christopher Butler had been elected to be leader of the diocese of Westminster until a successor to Cardinal Heenan was announced. He has been an auxiliary bishop of Westminster since 1968.

Protest against baptism refusal

An angry crowd carrying placards held a demonstration outside St Mark's Church, at Tintow, West Midlands, yesterday, to protest at the refusal of the vicar, the Rev John Langley, to baptize a boy, aged eight months.

The vicar says he will not baptize the baby, Paul Herwood, because his parents are not regular churchgoers. The child's grandmother, Mrs Ivy Herwood, has collected 500 signatures on a petition.

MP seeks state industry costs inquiry

By Our Political Staff

Every aspect of the costs in nationalized industries should be thoroughly investigated and analysed before crushing increases were imposed on consumers, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, opposition spokesman on prices and consumer protection, said in Gloucester yesterday.

They needed to know why costs were going up so much faster in the public sector than elsewhere, she said. "Many people would say they know the answer already—extravagance, waste, inefficiency, buck-passing, over-manning and empire building. Certainly these are all practices commonly associated with the nationalized industries."

Mrs Oppenheim said that she had risen twice as fast in the public as in the private sector. Immediate action should include investigation and monitoring of costs with pruning where justified; the imposition of cash

limits; examination of the introduction of competition in some sectors of nationalized industries; and research to establish whether consumers could benefit from the introduction of franchise in certain of the industries.

The nationalized industries, she said, were the main source of inflation in Britain. The Government's attack on inflation was made irrelevant by the level of public sector costs and prices. "The Price Commission makes it clear that while inflation is slowing in the private sector it is roaring ahead in the public sector."

Mr Mellish, the Government Chief Whip, in a weekend message to his constituents, argued that Mrs Thatcher, Leader of the Opposition, had not thought out the effects of her ideology on millions of ordinary folk. The sort of policy she favoured was "blatant class warfare."

Mr Douglas Burd, MP for Mid



Mrs Thatcher placing a wreath at the Cenotaph yesterday, watched by Mr Heath (right).

Changeless act of homage

By Philip Howard

Thirty years after the end of the Second World War and 60 years after the Gallipoli landings the nation once again commemorated yesterday the million and a half men and women of the Commonwealth who fell in two world wars.

The focus of the familiar ritual of national remembrance was as usual the empty tomb on its high white pedestal, the Cenotaph in the middle of Whitehall. Changelessness is important to such acts of remembrance. So the old orders of command echoed off the cliffs of Government offices as they have for more than half a century.

Old tunes such as "Heart of

Oak" and "Tipperary" brought lumps to old throats. Wreaths of poppies were laid; and freedom bellowed with her tread the silent files of the dead.

There were no small changes appropriate for International Women's Year: for the first time a woman, Dame Evelyn Deakin, placed a wreath on behalf of the GLC. The main part in the solemn national theatre his, of course, was played by a woman for almost a quarter of a century, the Queen. She performed it with her usual solemn dignity.

Mr Edward Heath, as a former Prime Minister, stood beside Mrs Thatcher and also laid a wreath.

In addition to the Queen, other members of the Royal Family who placed wreaths were the Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, the Duke

of Kent, and Prince Michael of Kent, dressed in his uniform of captain in the Royal Hussars. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, watched from a balcony of the Home Office while her personal wreath was laid. Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, placed two wreaths on behalf of the dead of Rhodesia, another for the Dependent Territories.

The Bishop of London, Dr Ellison, conducted the short service, and prayed: "Kindle in the hearts of all men the true love of peace." The choir of the Chapel Royal, the boys in their Tudor uniforms of scarlet and gold, sang: "O God, Our Help in Ages Past." And as usual the most moving part of the ceremony was the march past by the massed old comrades of the Royal British Legion to honour their dead comrades, their rows of medals telling the tale of the world earthquakes they survived.

Mrs Thatcher 'playing with fire' by backing Lords

By Our Political Staff

Mr Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, yesterday was "playing with fire," which could blow up in the House of Lords "over the press closed shop issue."

Speaking on the BBC radio programme, *The World This Weekend*, Mr Foot said the Opposition Leader was seeking to invoke the authority of the unelected, irresponsible House of Lords against the elected, responsible authority of the House of Commons. "It is a very dangerous game for the Conservative leader to play."

His remarks reflect pressure from a considerable number of Labour MPs who want to see a reduction in the powers of the House of Lords, so that its ability to delay Bills would be reduced to a minimum.

Mr Foot dismissed Mrs Thatcher's suggestion that press freedom could be endangered by the Government's closed shop legislation.

Mrs Thatcher said on Friday that Britain could become no

Post Office to try same day delivery

From Our Correspondent

The Post Office is to introduce an experimental fast mail service, offering same day delivery at 60p a letter. A pilot scheme within a six-mile radius of Brighton, Sussex, will begin on November 24.

The service, to be known as Speedpost, guarantees that letters or parcels handed in to post offices by midday will be delivered the same afternoon, and those posted by 3.30 pm will arrive within four hours.

Post Office officials will study the response to the new service before deciding whether it should be extended to other areas. The idea is in response to demands from businessmen, including solicitors, estate agents, garages, doctors and chemists. Mr Norman Davies, Brighton's head postmaster, said yesterday.

Airlines battle against 'too-low' fares

By Our Air Correspondent

World airlines are to intensify their campaign against small travel agencies which sell air tickets at far below the agreed rates. The *Sunday Times* reported yesterday that in some shops a return fare from London to Johannesburg can be bought for £235, compared with £555 for a scheduled flight.

The campaign to eradicate such practices, which are weakening the industry's finances, is being led by the International Air Transport Association and a group of airlines in Britain.

First, the airlines are increasing their commission to travel agents from 7.5 to 8 per cent in an effort to move more business through recognized outlets. Secondly, the British airlines have launched a campaign to eradicate, in the short-term, cut-price tickets to southern, eastern and central Africa and, next year, to the Far East and Australia.

The association, however, is finding that its campaign is being sabotaged by some of its own members which believe that a seat filled, no matter how low the airline's income, is better than a seat empty.

The association estimated that the industry is losing up to £150m a year in discounts, £40m of it in Britain, mainly London.

Caravans at Sandringham

A caravan park for 150 touring vans is to be opened on the royal estate at Sandringham, in an attempt to attract more visitors. It will be run in conjunction with the Caravan Club.

It is also planned to open a further 350 acres of heathland to the public.

Soup kitchen in Derby

The Derby Central Churches Fellowship has decided to start a soup kitchen for those who sleep rough in the town.

WEST EUROPE

Britain drags its feet over elections to European Parliament

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, Nov 9

The move towards introduction of direct elections to the European Parliament is slowly gathering momentum which threatens to leave a foot-dragging Britain trailing behind its EEC partners.

Although some member states have important objections to particular aspects of the proposals, British reservations appear to be the most fundamental, especially over the 1978 date, which all our partners have endorsed in principle.

Mr Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary, feels that press coverage of his intervention on the subject in Brussels last week unfairly represented the British position as one of obstruction. In fairness, the tone of his exchanges with his EEC colleagues was, by all accounts, cooperative.

None the less, he made it clear that at next month's meeting of heads of government in Rome, Mr Wilson would still be unable to lift Britain's reserve over the conclusions of the summit meeting in Paris nearly a year ago.

All Britain's partners, except Denmark, then agreed that in 1976 the Council of Ministers should enforce proposals submitted by the European Parliament aimed at introducing direct elections "at any time in or after 1978".

British officials insist that their Government is studying the report on Parliament's proposals drawn up by a specially appointed EEC working party, and that it will make its position known next year.

Mr Callaghan promises that the Cabinet will take a decision "soon", but also speaks of the need for a "long and deliberate process" of public debate. He makes no secret of his doubts that direct elections can be introduced by 1978.

The basic document under discussion is the convention adopted by the European Parliament last January, calling for enlargement of the Stras-

bourg based assembly from 198 to 355 members. All would be directly elected instead of nominated by national parliaments as at present. Initially, elections would be in accordance with the voting system in each country.

The convention provides for elections to be held simultaneously in all member countries, the first not later than the first Sunday in May, 1978. Members would be elected for five years and would be allowed to retain seats in their national parliaments. Allocation of seats by country would be related to population, but with a certain weighting in favour of the small member states.

Two aspects of these proposals present most of the difficulties for the governments of the Nine. The first is the last-mentioned date, which should be held on a single day throughout the Community, rather than staggered to coincide with national elections.

Germany and several other countries argue that without a single date the psychological impact on the voter of taking part in a Europe-wide election would be lost.

Mr Ivar Norgaard, the Danish Foreign Minister, was adamant last week that a single date would make it impossible for his Government to comply itself to direct elections by 1978.

The trouble with a single date election is that it would be bound to catch some governments in mid-term, with potentially embarrassing political consequences for countries with large and vocal bodies of opinion hostile to the EEC.

No less contentious is the question of how seats should be distributed. Mr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Foreign Minister, complained vigorously last week that the allocation proposed for Ireland would give it less than the 5 per cent of total seats it enjoys in the present Assembly.

A lesser difficulty is that posed by the so-called "dual constituency", that is the right of European MPs to continue to be national MPs. It seems to be almost certain that this will be left to national governments to decide, at least for a transitional period.

Shortage of family doctors worries the Swiss

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, Nov 9

The Swiss Medical Federation is worried about the country's shortage of family doctors, and the trend is growing.

Dr Jean Berrier, of Lausanne, the federation's president, maintains that the correct proportion should be at least 85 per cent general practitioners and 15 per cent specialists. He finds that fewer doctors are prepared nowadays to put up with the exigencies of the Swiss rule, which is the Swiss rule. A start has been made in rectifying this but the effect will take time and is liable to be inadequate.

Dr Berrier cited also the influence of medical school professors who are experts in one field or another and communicate to their students a degree

of specialized interest. It was easier, he said, for a young doctor doing his postgraduate hospital stage to remain throughout in one department than to endeavour to secure the wider experience required by a GP.

In the principal cities, the past decade has seen the growth of private-enterprise medical centres, open round the clock and providing most treatment short of admission to hospital. The centres are staffed largely by foreign doctors who would not otherwise be prepared to work in Switzerland except in hospitals.

An immediate appointment with an independent Swiss GP may be impossible, an emergency visit to a patient is a rarity, even if he lives only next door, and it may take two days to get to a general practitioner, even in an "urgent" case passed on by another doctor to see a specialist.

Some specialists, their waiting rooms crammed, "run" two patients simultaneously in different rooms, giving attention to one while the other is prepared for examination by an assistant.

The Pope backs warning on communist vote

From Our Correspondent, Rome, Nov 9

The Pope lent his authority today to the recent campaign launched by leading Roman Catholic prelates to dissuade Italian Catholics from voting for the Communist Party.

Speaking at the Basilica of St John Lateran, the Pope referred favourably to recent remarks by the Vicar General of Rome, Cardinal Ugo Poletti, who warned Romans not to vote for the Communists. The Pope did not mention the Italian Communist Party by name, but he spoke of certain "inadmissible formulas" which the Cardinal had recently condemned.

The Communist Party, which is the second largest party in Italy and has hitherto had the support of about 33 per cent of the voters, is expected to win the municipal elections in Rome early next year.

Plan for dikes to save Venice from flooding

From Our Correspondent, Milan, Nov 9

Measures to prevent the flooding of Venice, caused by rough sea swelling the tide, were discussed at the fifth session of the International Committee for the Preservation of Venice sponsored by Unesco that ended in Milan yesterday.

There is general agreement that the best way would be to provide the three entrances to the lagoon from the open sea with a system of mobile dikes. This would make it possible to reduce the influx of the tide when necessary, letting it flow freely in or out at normal times. The cost of such mobile dikes would, however, be very high.

The Italian Government favours a compromise solution of partly closing the entrances by six concrete dikes as a first measure, leaving open the possibility of completing the work with mobile dikes.

FAO in new attempt to combat hunger

From Our Correspondent, Rome, Nov 9

The governing body of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) yesterday began a three-week conference in Rome at which it will elect a new director-general.

Government ministers and senior officials from the 131 member nations are to elect a successor to Dr Addeke Boerma, of Holland, who is retiring after eight years in the post.

Leading contenders are reported to be Senor Francisco Aquino of El Salvador, at present executive director of the World Food Programme, which is sponsored jointly by the United Nations and the FAO, and Mr Edouard

Saouma, of Lebanon, director of the organization's land and water development division.

Once a new director-general has been chosen, delegates hope to examine the organization's role in staving off mass hunger and enabling more of the developing world to become self-sufficient in food production.

Among issues for discussion are ways to help Third World nations increase their food production rather than continue to be dependent on imported goods, and aid programmes from the industrialized world.

French feel uneasy over Giscard leadership

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 9

A sour mood pervades French politics affecting not only the Opposition, where the Communists continue to harass the Socialists, but also the Government coalition.

The steady rise in unemployment and the delayed economic recovery are certainly not conducive to political optimism, but there are also political reasons for this moroseness, which can be traced at least in part to President Giscard d'Estaing's leadership and misgivings about where he really wants to go.

There is nothing dramatic about this yet, but if it were allowed to develop it could, in view of the present fragile balance of political forces, have far-reaching consequences for the parliamentary elections of 1978.

The President himself felt the need to check the tide a week ago by telling his supporters: "The best way to serve France is for the Government and its majority to pursue the task of reforms in depth in calm and avoid unnecessary polemics." He added that there would be no elections before the constitutionally appointed time.

The warning was designed both to check the polemics between his own Independent Republicans and the Gaullists, once again in dispute in an attempt to become the leading party of the majority, and to stop the attacks of some ministers against the left, which do not square with his aim of reducing political tensions.

It was felt necessary to pacify the Reformers, who are disappointed in their ambitions to play a key middle role, and find that they make a diminishing impact on public opinion.

M. Jean-Marie Dauterive, a Gaullist, said in a speech to the President's warning that "the behaviour of the majority must be such that the remaining tensions in French society are not of its doing."

"Frenchmen," he went on, "will feel less tense when they feel governed. Judging from the reactions of the rank and file, I even wonder whether what they expect of M. Giscard d'Estaing is this amiable liberalism which, in my opinion, amounts to a liberalization of morals, and to a lack of authority in the state."

An arch Gaullist like M. Michel Debré, the former Prime Minister, has said recently that "there is no state if one does not command and lead." At Alexandre Sanguinetti, an outspoken member of the Gaullist old guard, remarked the other day that M. Giscard d'Estaing had been a lesser of two evils in the presidential election.

M. Sanguinetti was punished for his words by being deprived by the Cabinet on Wednesday of the only official position he still held, as president of a research institute.

The attacks against the President exasperate the Independent Republicans, who have condemned his campaign of "pacification." They insist that the pace of reforms, instead of being slowed down as the Gaullists suggest, should be speeded up.

Their ill humour arises from not seeing any sign in the country of a swing away from the Gaullist conservatism, they expected after the presidential elections. M. Chirac, the Prime Minister, has been successful in breathing new life into the Gaullist forces. There are more than ever determined to stand their ground, and no suspicion of the "advocacy of liberal society" of the President.

potential risk of Communist

An international competition to build a new bridge over the Venetian lagoon was launched today. Inviting tenders along with the competition were members of the committee the ground that if the tide and outflow of the water permanently reduced this cause stagnation in the lagoon and alter the ecological balance. In its final resolution the committee recommended that the Italian Government examine tender documents proposing to control the phenomenon of the high tide take into account all proposals as well as their effects on the environment of the city and the ecological balance of the lagoon. Other recommendations included one that the Italian Government should carry out the rehabilitation and restoration of the Venetian lagoon. The committee also recommended that the autumn of 1977 be used as a "laboratory" for the preservation of the Venetian lagoon.

Mr Mansour Rouhian, Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources, was chairman of the present session.

He proposed that an international agricultural conference should be held in Rome to manage world food supplies and channel them to the countries at fixed prices.

The FAO's Librarian, General Sir John H. M. Jones, said that the organization has been working for the past few years to bring about a first time meeting of the world's food producers and consumers.

Only Israel and the Palestinians, who are not members of the FAO, have not attended.

Officials said the FAO had itself proposed that it should be held in Rome.

WEST EUROPE

Gas grenades in Lisbon interrupt emier's unity call

Some hours earlier military police fired their rifles into the air to disperse a pro-Government crowd of about 800 women demonstrators and jeering left-wing agitators who blocked the women's path.

A military alert was again enforced this weekend. A spokesman for Copcon, the Army's internal security command, said it was imposed in response to "counter-revolutionary activity", including a spate of bomb attacks across the country.

Early on Saturday morning grenades were thrown from a spate of five police stations. One policeman was slightly injured.

Although the Communist Party is represented in the Cabinet, it boycotted the mass demonstration today, condemning it as a cover for extreme right-wing agitation.

In a speech commemorating the October Revolution in Russia, Dr. Alvaro Cunhal, the leader of the Portuguese Communist Party said: "Our October will come too." He added, however, that it would not necessarily be as a result of an armed struggle as it was in Russia.

He accused the Socialist Party of "turning with ferocity against forces of the left, making war against progressive forces and preparing a favourable ground for a right-wing coup."

Dr. Cunhal accused capitalist countries of interfering in the formation of Portugal's present Government and said that the parliamentary systems of Western Europe would not work in Portugal.

Radio with service

British authorities are ensuring the BBC by technical assistance in language broadcast by interviews with opposition figures broadcast by the BBC. Sancho Rofo, the leader of the Spanish television network, the BBC in a Telex have ordered in National not to broadcast these broadcasts unless they offer news of non-interference in Spanish affairs. However, unlikely to have any effect on the use of Spanish, as most interviews from here are filtered through official channels.

ma tax protest in Paris

Derived from these films was timed to coincide with the peak cinema-going period.

The demonstrators carried placards saying "The screen must live" and "Three-quarters of French actors unemployed." They also distributed leaflets and engaged in heated discussion with passers-by.

One of the protesters' leaflets accused the Government of introducing a new type of censorship in disguise "that would stifle all artistic creation and free expression of all ideas, including political ones."

Law Report: Court of Justice of the European Communities

ential rights under community laws

of public policy have been laid down in Council Directive No 64/221 (Feb 25, 1964) (coordination of special measures applying to the freedom of movement and residence—limitations justified on grounds of public policy, public security and public health—OJ 1964, p 850).

All these enactments have in common the one fact that they make certain obligations incumbent on member states. National courts therefore have jurisdiction to ensure that Community law rules shall prevail over domestic enactments.

Whenever Treaty rules or derived law rules are devised to ensure the protection of individuals, it is for the national courts to rule on the conformity, or otherwise, of national decisions in individual cases with relevant Community law rules. This applies not only to the rules of non-discrimination and free circulation laid down in Articles 7 and 48 of the EEC Treaty and in Regulation 1612/68, but to Directive No 64/221 as well, inasmuch as that Directive not only defines limitations founded on public policy but further establishes certain minimum guarantees—as far as regards procedure—for individuals who are restricted in their freedom of movement or their right of residence.

That conclusion must be drawn from the rights which the EEC Treaty, Regulation no 1612/68, and last but not least, the express provision of Article 3 of Directive 64/221 bestow upon EEC nationals. Article 3 of Directive 64/221, in particular, lays down that restrictions of free movement and residence shall be founded on the personal conduct of the person against whom restrictive measures are directed. (See also: Angelio Bousignone and city manager of the City of Cologne, The Times European Law Report, March 3, 1975.)

That interpretation is all the more imperative as national law rules dealing with public order and public security tend to grant to national law bodies powers which would be entirely removed from judicial review if national courts were not authorised to extend their review to decisions taken in individual cases and founded on the limitations contained in Article 48, paragraph 3, of the EEC Treaty.

OVERSEAS

President Amin threatens sever relations with Russia over Angola

From Our Correspondent
Nairobi, Nov 9

President Amin of Uganda threatened today to break off relations with the Soviet Union after accusing Mr. Andrei Zakharov, the Soviet Ambassador, of trying to dictate to him. The Soviet envoy had apparently suggested that Uganda should recognise the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) as the effective government when that country achieves independence on Tuesday.

The announcement of the threat to break off relations within 48 hours followed a stormy meeting between the President and Mr. Zakharov at which the ambassador also complained that the Uganda radio had broadcast a news item on the visit of Mr. Mandungu Bula Nyati, the Zaire Foreign Minister, during which he attacked Russia for interfering in Angola.

President Amin retorted angrily that the policy of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was to recognise not only the MPLA but also the National Front for the Liberation of Angola (FNLA) and the Union for Total Independence (Unita).

After the meeting with the Soviet Ambassador, President Amin and senior members of the Council Uganda's top making body, met to consider the matter and afterwards issued a statement on the subject.

Catholic reburial for Scott Fitzgerald

Washington, Nov 9.—F. Scott Fitzgerald and his wife, Zelda, have been reburied in the graveyard of a Roman Catholic church that refused the author's burial in consecrated ground 35 years ago.

Fitzgerald, one of America's great novelists, died in 1940 of heart failure. His wife was killed eight years later when she swept a mental institution where she was a patient.

Church authorities had denied Fitzgerald burial in a family plot in suburban Rockville, Maryland, because "he had not performed his Easter duty and his writings were undesirable."

But on Friday, with readings from the writings and with full liturgical ritual attended by family and friends, the Fitzgeralds were buried again beside the novelist's parents' grave at St. Mary's Church.

Their daughter, Mrs. Scottie Lanahan Smith, said that the reburial had come about largely through the efforts of a women's group, which wanted to tidy up the Fitzgeralds' long-neglected former grave at a local non-denominational cemetery.

Dr. William Baum, the Roman Catholic archbishop of Washington, approved the reburial.—Reuters.

Marshal Tito preparing to purge Yugoslav party of pro-Soviet dissidents

From Dassa Trevisan
Belgrade, Nov 9

A new purge of pro-Soviet elements from the Yugoslav party was foreshadowed yesterday by President Tito.

The party, he said, had not yet cleared its ranks of people who threw spanners in the works. It was necessary to settle accounts with them whether "we like it or not". It was difficult to disavow another Communist after treading the same path with him for years, but the country's interests had to come first.

This suggests that perhaps some old-timers who have been close to the President will be removed.

President Tito was speaking during a tour of Vojvodina autonomous region, which borders Hungary and Romania, where an unspecified number of persons were arrested recently in connection with an alleged pro-Soviet conspiracy.

In another speech yesterday the President said dissidents were clandestinely preparing a programme to divert Yugoslavia from its non-aligned course, to abolish Yugoslavia's system of industrial self-management, and even to liquidate some of its leaders physically if need be.

There have been frequent reports recently that groups rounded up in the latest raids against the "Cominformists" have been in touch with Yugoslav exiles in East Europe and there have been hints that their activity has had the tacit consent of the Soviet Union.

Zaire troops reported on Cabinda border

From Nicholas Ashford
Luanda, Nov 9

With less than two days to go before Angola gains its independence, there were indications that a new outbreak of fighting may be imminent in Cabinda, the oil-rich enclave which is separated from the rest of Angola by a strip of Zaire territory.

Reports reaching the capital said that several thousand Zaire troops were massing near the border with Cabinda. A spokesman for the Angolan Information Ministry confirmed that there were Zaire troops on the border but said they had not crossed into Cabinda.

Cabinda is one of the key elements in the struggle for power in Angola which is being waged between the left-wing Popular Movement for the

Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the two other movements, the Angolan National Liberation Front (FNLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita). A substantial part of Angola's foreign exchange is provided by Cabinda's off-shore oilfields.

At present the enclave is still in the hands of the MPLA, but there exists a rival organization known as the Front for the Liberation of Cabinda which challenges the MPLA's presence in the territory. This is largely the creation of President Mobutu of Zaire, who is also providing massive assistance to the FNLA and Unita.

The military situation inside Angola remains unclear. The MPLA claims to have blocked an advance on Luanda by the FNLA and to have forced the

FNLA far away from the capital. The south there is still in official confirmation that Bena and the port of Lobito have been taken by a mercy-led FNLA-Unita force.

Meanwhile, the first foreign delegation for the independence celebrations have started to arrive. The MPLA has ordered the closure of all bars, night-club discotheques and cinemas for four days.

Mr. Ross Sargent, a British journalist working for the Rand Daily Mail, was released from detention by the MPLA over the weekend. He had been detained for the last 11 days.

Mr. Chris van der Merwe, a South African journalist arrested at the same time, is still being held.

Miss Angela Davis resumes teaching after six years

From Our Own Correspondent
Washington, Nov 9

Miss Angela Davis, the black communist militant, has resumed university teaching for the first time since she lost her position at the University of California in a political storm six years ago.

Her return to academic life at the private group of Claremont Colleges near Pomona, outside Los Angeles, has prompted a similar fuss. The college council of presidents tried to cancel the job offer of \$3,000 (about £1,500) for a course of five weekends after a

number of donors threatened to withdraw their endowments.

The colleges' black studies centre was adamant. A statement issued before she appeared on Friday said: "The issue of academic freedom is being ignored. The Claremont Colleges have had right-wing people out here in the same type of position as Angela Davis without any problems."

The statement declared her qualified to teach the course which is entitled "Black Women and the Development of the Black Community".

SCOTTISH DAILY NEWS

The Scottish Daily News has died after six uncertain months. So ends a much-publicised story of high hopes and anxiety, hard work, early success, internal wrangling—and a final collapse amid mounting debt.

Everyone feels sorry for the workers whose savings have gone down the drain. They did everything that anyone could have asked of them in bringing out their paper.

But one important point which has never been emphasised is that without Beaverbrook's financial support the Scottish Daily News would never have got off the ground.

Beaverbrook gave the Scottish Daily News an unsecured loan of £500,000 (that is, one with no guarantee of return).

Beaverbrook gave a further secured loan of £225,000. The loans were at low interest rates—for instance, the £500,000 loan was at 1.5 per cent for five years.

Beaverbrook became the biggest private investor in the News by paying for shares worth £140,000.

Beaverbrook sold the Albion Street building and plant for the low price of £1.6 million.

This was done for a paper which would compete against us and our own 250 editorial and other employees at our new headquarters in Park House, Glasgow, and in our other Scottish offices.

I think it is right that these facts should be known.

Max Aitken

Max Aitken

SCOTTISH DAILY EXPRESS

BEAVERBROOK NEWSPAPERS LTD.

Appointments Vacant also on page 20

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Cape Town

PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

I. ALBOW CHAIR OF RHEUMATOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Albow Chair of Rheumatology in the Department of Medicine at the University of Cape Town. The Chair was recently created as the result of the generosity of the late Mr. I. Albow. Applicants should have special experience in rheumatology.

CHAIR OF CHEMICAL PATHOLOGY

Applications are invited for the Chair of Chemical Pathology in the Department of Medicine at the University of Cape Town. The Chair was recently created as the result of the generosity of the late Mr. I. Albow. Applicants should have special experience in chemical pathology.

SENIOR TUTOR IN PURE MATHEMATICS

The successful applicant will be required to teach the Department of Pure Mathematics and to supervise the work of the senior tutors. The position is full-time and involves a salary of £15,000 per annum.

University of Waikato

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT IN GEOGRAPHY

The University has a vacancy for a temporary appointment in the Department of Geography. The position is full-time and involves a salary of £10,000 per annum.

University of Sierra Leone

SENIOR LECTURERSHIPS AND LECTURESHIPS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for senior lectureships and lectureships in the Department of Economics at the University of Sierra Leone. The positions are full-time and involve salaries ranging from £10,000 to £15,000 per annum.

University of Adelaide

SENIOR TUTOR IN PURE MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the position of Senior Tutor in Pure Mathematics at the University of Adelaide. The position is full-time and involves a salary of £15,000 per annum.

University of Essex

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the position of Senior Administrative Assistant at the University of Essex. The position is full-time and involves a salary of £10,000 per annum.

University of Liverpool

CHAIR OF MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for the Chair of Mathematics at the University of Liverpool. The position is full-time and involves a salary of £15,000 per annum.

University of Aberdeen

MACROBENT CHAIR OF LAND ECONOMY

Applications are invited for the MacRobert Chair of Land Economy at the University of Aberdeen. The position is full-time and involves a salary of £15,000 per annum.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Adelaide

LECTURER IN MUSIC

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Music at the University of Adelaide. The position is full-time and involves a salary of £10,000 per annum.

LECTURER IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the position of Lecturer in Civil Engineering at the University of Adelaide. The position is full-time and involves a salary of £10,000 per annum.

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OVERSEAS

Mr Sadat looks to Britain for support

By David Spanier

Diplomatic Correspondent

President Sadat's visit to London, which was a considerable success in symbolising a new start between Britain and Egypt, marked the launching of an ambitious second step towards a settlement in the Middle East. As explained during his visit, which ended yesterday when Mr Wilson bade him farewell at the airport, the Egyptian President has a double objective.

First, he has secured President Ford's consent for Dr Kissinger to make a new effort to negotiate a disengagement agreement between Syria and Israel in the Golan Heights.

Second, Egypt is taking the diplomatic initiative to persuade the United Nations to persuade the Palestinians to define where they stand in practical terms.

President Sadat discussed his plans in detail with Mr Wilson and asked for his active support. The fact that Mr Wilson is friendly to Israel is regarded in Egyptian eyes as an advantage in that it gives the Prime Minister some influence on Israel leaders.

According to President Sadat, Dr Kissinger continued to him how much Mr Wilson had helped in the first disengagement agreement. Egypt also believes that by playing a more active part in Middle East diplomacy, Britain will benefit on the business front.

The Prime Minister was presumably quite flattered at hearing how important Britain's role in the Middle East should be, even if in reality the British voice is very much an echo of Dr Kissinger's.

Mr Wilson was asked to support the move for a disengagement in Syria. But in the British view it is too soon to make a judgment of President Sadat's move at the United Nations, designed to secure an invitation to the Palestine Liberation Organisation to attend the Geneva conference.

Mr Sadat's proposal calls for a report on the difficulties preventing self-determination for the Palestinians. The Egyptians want to persuade the Palestinians to agree to a withdrawal of Israeli forces from the West Bank and Gaza.

At a press conference on Saturday President Sadat expressed his satisfaction at the visit. He promised to give sympathetic consideration to Egyptian requests for technical aid in the language of this means "Yes".

Cairo, Nov. 9.—President Sadat returned home today to a big welcome after his 16-day tour of France, Britain, States and Belgium. Thousands of chanting Egyptians lined the road from the airport.

Government officials said the President's tour had won understanding for the Egyptian and Arab view on the Middle East conflict and convinced the world of Egypt's sincerity.

But observers in Cairo said the President had had little success in defusing PLO and Syrian criticism of his policy.—Reuter.

How New York money crisis has hit city hospitals Budget of close whole clinics and curbs community services

From Peter Strafford

New York, Nov. 9

The "sick-out" call by nurses at several of New York's municipal hospitals dramatized the effects of the city's financial crisis.

City officials, intended to do nothing about the crisis, have now decided to cut back on services to the poor, and to curtail the work of nurses' assistants.

But a shortage of is not the only complaint which the hospitals are suffering from. They are also facing a crisis of funds.

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President explains his Cabinet reshuffle

From Patrick Brogan

ENTERTAINMENTS

When telephoning use prefix 01 only outside London Metropolitan Area

OPERA AND BALLET

COVENT GARDEN 840 1000
The Royal Opera, Covent Garden
Tonight and Tuesday, 10.12.75, 8.00 p.m.
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CONCERTS

AT THE ALHAMBRA
Singer, pianist, guitarist
Tonight and Tuesday, 10.12.75, 8.00 p.m.
The Royal Opera, Covent Garden
Tonight and Tuesday, 10.12.75, 8.00 p.m.

THEATRES

ADRIAN THEATRE 01-222 1011
Tonight and Tuesday, 10.12.75, 8.00 p.m.
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MONDAY BOOK

Filming The Likely Lads

The Likely Lads, EMI's screen version of the successful and highly-acclaimed television comedy series, begins filming today with two weeks of Newcastle locations.

With a screenplay by the creators of the television series, Dick Clement and Ian La Frenais, The Likely Lads stars the original players, Rodney Bewes as Bob, James Bolam as Terry, and Brigit Forsyth as Bob's wife Thelma. Mary Tamm, who had a leading role in The Odessa File, also has a key part in The Likely Lads.

Produced by Aida Young and directed by Michael Tuchner, The Likely Lads returns to EMI Elstree Studios, Borehamwood, on November 24 for interior scenes and local location shooting.

CINEMAS

PRINCE CHARLES 100 457 6181
Tonight and Tuesday, 10.12.75, 8.00 p.m.
The Royal Opera, Covent Garden
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CINEMAS

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The GIs

The Americans in Britain, 1942-1945
By Norman Longmate
(Hutchinson, £6.95)

They liked the girls and the greenness of the country. They disliked the food and the rain. They despised English Servicemen. They were marvellous with children and unreservedly generous when the fancy took them. They resented tradition.

The author neglects no aspect of GI life in Britain and his interaction with British society at all levels. Contributions have been culled assiduously from hundreds of eye witnesses—British and American, military and civilian. Ample and female, in all age groups at the time, which makes this a more evocative account than any "official" history could ever be.

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Laurence Catterall

At the pub. "All Americans were agreed", wrote the GI, "that the pub was a good thing."

was in a ruthless bulldozing of a brainwashing. The British Government had decided that two million American Servicemen would be absorbed into the British population, reduced by the absence of the young men in the Forces and any public expression of reaction other than that of approval was rigidly suppressed. One honourable and patriotic MP for Grantham in 1944, when neither government nor the opposition could prevent the holding of a private meeting to hear statements about the conduct of American troops, although a publicity was stifled. The tenors, the men who fought their way through the shuffling papers, were skilled in depriving their victims of oxygen so that there was no need to bludgeon them to death.

Perhaps overmuch space is given in the book to the comparatively splendid impact of the GI's British women, so many of whom came forward with gallant spontaneity and ungirt hips to greet the well-dressed, well-behaved visitors, but this massively impressive encounter naturally had deep emotional effects.

Here are two extracts from the book. First a postscript:

"The war took my best years from me, from twenty-three to twenty-eight, and I never got back. I was a GI for the last three years, thanks to the Americans."

With this remarkable book, says the author, you take your choice.

Un ballo in maschera
Covent Garden

William Mann
The Schenck-Ross production of Verdi's *Un ballo in maschera*, new at the Royal Opera House last January, is not a favourite of mine, emphasizing as it does the monumental gloom of the drama. Some changes of cast in the current revival inject new life into it, and it has been rehearsed by Elijah Moshinsky.

The drama was superbly served on Friday by Reni Grist's vivacious, boyish Oscar, preserved from the January run and deliciously sung; and the light, dapper, and arches, with a lovely flexibility, the phrases of "Ma dall'arido stelo", and even more eloquently, of her second aria (a fine, strong, and lovely solo from Rossini's *Il barbiere di Siviglia*), yet there is a determined grain in her voice and she uses it to defend herself against Acantharoom's accusations, impressively.

There have been heard in Bach's time, but within the context of a modern reading nothing is done that damages the balance and texture of the piece and, more positively, much is achieved that enhances it.

For a start, the chorus itself, although relatively large, is persuaded in all sections to sing with a lightness and smoothness that allows all the incredible counterpoint to be heard. This is not a soprano or bass-dominated group, but one where all sections are finely matched and tuned. Mr Darlow has his second sopranos and tenors on the outside, which also helps some of the inner parts to come through and he strengthens his altos with men.

His interpretation of the choruses was primarily devotional, as though not too much emotion should obscure even at the Crucifixion in the *Credo*. Even the *Sanctus* lacked its usual weight. The inward, prayerful approach was abandoned only for the joyful pieces, and even here a light, buoyant, and in sum truly Bachian texture was employed.

All the obligato players, violin apart, distinguished themselves not by virtuosity but by assertive playing, and the orchestra as a whole after a sticky start played with character, with David Willocks, no longer enjoying himself at the portative organ.

Mr Darlow allowed himself the luxury of six soloists. Paul Eswood, given both alto pieces, was outstanding in fluency and phrasing, soaring in the *Agnes dei* uncannily like an upper extension of Ian Partridge's equally sensitive tenor in the *Benedictus*. Felicity Palmer and Margaret Cable blended together in "Laudamus te", Stephen Roberts' "Et in spiritibus" and David Thomas' "Quoniam" (amazing breath control) made much of pieces that can sound dull.

courses for young professionals, followed by series of concerts, in various parts of the globe. The founder-director is the Argentinian, Alberto Lysy, still only 40. Certainly this first manifestation in England of the Lysy's activities suggests that there could be no better man for the job. Mr Lysy is one of those artists made of music, who plays the violin as naturally as he speaks or breathes, yet who obviously prefers the camaraderie of team-work to a soloist's lone glory.

The way he invited potential soloists from the Camerata to join him in a final group of concerted encores was proof enough of that, despite the fact that it was his own perceptively scaled fluency, attention and joy de vivre in Mendelssohn's early teen-age E minor violin concerto that had prompted such enthusiastic applause. Here, as in Bach's first

The modern Greeks

As part of Greek Month there are two exhibitions of work by Greek artists, at Wildenstein and the ICA.

The Wildenstein show is of an older generation of artists, two of whom are dead. It is an exhibition of painting; that at the ICA mainly environmental work. The only artist at the ICA who is known in England is Glikla, who works in a style of late Cubism, and whose paintings were shown at the Whitechapel Gallery in 1968. Bryan Robertson in 1968. Theophilus has been called the Greek Douanier, Rousseau, although there's not really any similarity, except the respect in which he was held by other Greek artists. He painted in a primitive style common to peasant painters in the Balkans. An itinerant craftsman and decorator, he did murals until he was taken up by the publisher and dealer Tzafas, who began to turn out enamel paintings which were exhibited in Paris. Koutoglou on the other hand was an academy-trained artist and writer who reverted to a primitive Byzantine manner of painting of astonishing anachronism. Yannis Tsarouchis paints young

Only Glikla stands out as an artist of real originality and power. And he is the only one whose work, in its imaginative compounding of science and art, seems in any way characteristic of Greek. He has made a special installation for the publisher and dealer Tzafas, showing in what is usually the performing area of the ICA, of great gongs and lyre-like sounding boxes played upon by a special installation of these artists have less fortunate counterparts, the so-called "guest-workers".

Paul Overy

Guilford PO/Handley
Civic Hall, Guilford

William Mann
Do you ever scan the announcements of forthcoming concerts, conclude that no programme could be so good as the one in the box? The desirable programme may well be taking place, not in your own Metropolitan, but somewhere else, away. How many concert goers, living in London, take note of the music going on in Watford and Guilford, now that the BBC no longer trails live concerts outside the capital?

Guilford has its own Philharmonic Orchestra, a professional body drawn mostly from London players. It gives two concerts a month, on Saturdays or Sundays in Guilford Civic Hall, a pleasant auditorium though rather small and chilly. The 1962 musical director has been Vernon Handley, a busy conductor with a special flair for British music of the last century. His first season, though, was wide. On Saturday I drove a few miles on the A3 to hear him conduct the Guilford PO in Holst's *Hammer-smith*, Elgar's first symphony, and with Guilford Philharmonic Choir, Delius's *Songs of Farewell*. It was designated an

It is the ordinariness of the chamber, the gamut of recognizable but exaggerated to gravity individual stage caricatures, which makes the wit sting. When these people meet, in the pub or on the street, only abrasion is possible. Communication is stifled by each character's absorption in self. Not even the sisters have anything in common, and the inarticulate soldier's public brooding, and his experience of gunfire, isolates him completely. Grim self-centredness produces this comedy of alienation, and it is a high compliment to the performers that they keep it so constantly entertaining.

Hull Truck is a very special theatre company which should be seen. Their savage mockery is never without affection, and we can learn something about ourselves from the clarity with which they present their characters. The performances are consistently fine, but the exquisite vacuity of Rachel Bell's pregnant hippy, comically boring in her commitment to ecology, drugs and vegetarianism, and Joseph Peters' profane and angry soldier, are particularly memorable. David Marshall's nicely varied music comments on the action with an almost Brechtian aptness.

Some of the notices on this page are reprinted from Saturday's later editions.

The instant Bestseller
THE EAGLE HAS LANDED
Jack Higgins

This is one of the most throat-catching, pulse-quickenning suspense stories for years

'If ever a book is likely to rival 'The Day of the Jackal' for sheer compulsive readability, it is Jack Higgins's THE EAGLE HAS LANDED...

Super, read it!
Michael Heron, Yorkshire Post

'A tremendous read'
Mark Kahn, Sunday Mirror

The excitement is terrific!
David Holloway, Daily Telegraph

COLLINS

THE EAGLE HAS LANDED

THE EAGLE HAS LANDED

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THE EAGLE HAS LANDED

Eartha Kitt: An intellectual gypsy in search of her own kind of wealth



Money, however, has little meaning to her, she says. "Wealth to me is the ability, intellectually, to survive. I couldn't say I had a lot of money, but enough to meet my needs and those of my daughter. I could go on thinking about money all day long, but the world will never be able to survive properly." ...

Money was apparently the cause of the breakdown of her five-year marriage to white American Willie McDonald. "I was in love with money, I was in love with life, I was in love with H&M," she says, "and the time of life out-ran the cards on their real faces. It became clear that it was *Eartha Kitt* he had, and not me. That's not say he lived off my money. I didn't get a penny from me. I was the wealthy, and he used to make enough to live on without having to work."

Since the dissolution of that marriage, she has visited 103 countries, and, inevitably, has encountered a profusion of men to offer their hands in marriage. But she rejects them all.

"I don't think there are any good men after all," she says, "and quite frankly I don't need a man to my life. I think Willie was my last husband I'll have. I know it seems incredible that I've never found a man after all the places I've visited, but maybe I didn't stay around long enough to find out if they were really marriable. I guess I'm an intellectual gypsy: I go where

I think my brain is going to gain wealth—much more so than money."

But like it or not, the lowly husky voice that has thrilled millions of pop-fans has obviously fetched her a substantial amount of the sort of "wealth" she holds in store for herself. In terms of money, regard, but those years of glory were largely in the past. Of the profusion of records she has made in her life, the last one, *The Sentimental Eartha*, was released as far back as six years ago.

"I had loved being to continue making records," she explains, "but the recording studios say I'm too sophisticated for the public because they're making records for nine to 11-year-olds. But, just like I used to sing Sinatra and Elton John, I guess I'll make the odd album once in a while."

Her passion for singing and travelling are rivalled by one for writing. Her published works include a novel and an autobiography to be released next year.

She struggles up sheets of paper from the table to show me. "These are...peeps I'm working all the time. If I'm not doing anything I'm quietly thinking of ideas. I tell you this because of the rumours that go around about Eartha Kitt being a lesbian. I understand. Some people believe that. I'm not in public I'm doing something naughty," she explains with a chuckle. "But it's not true. I'm busy writing."

"The rumours were started by the CIA. Because they can't find anything subversive to pin on me, they've resorted to such rumours to destroy my image."

Her differences with the CIA appear to come from a visit to the White House during the leadership of the late President Johnson when she was invited by the President's wife to suggest a reason for the high number of juvenile delinquents. Earcha told the American system responsible and was harshly critical.

"As a result of that I was branded a revolutionary by the CIA and seen as a serious threat to American peace. They've made it pretty impossible for me to get work out there. They just call on agencies interested in employing me and Earcha has to be under suspicion and nobody wants to know after that."

"The rumours about me aren't helped by the fact that I'm a friendly woman who laughs a lot and enjoys meeting people. That gives the wrong impression about you. I think you've got to keep a straight face all the time, the way of a decent girl."

"Thank God, some of the men I've met have had a chance to find out that rumours are false. They'd sort of groan in dismay and say, 'Earcha, why couldn't you have told me all this time?'"

Dillibe Onyema

Too much too

By Peter Mason

Havant 12 Thurrock 4
Hampshire champion club, Havant, mot into the second round of the John Player Cup yesterday when they beat Thurrock from Grays, Essex, by a goal and two penalty goals, to a try. The host club had made lavish arrangements to entertain their visitors and supporters, and with the specially erected stands and the seating for 1,000, the touchline, it was a standing room only for the re on the other three sides. It was thought that the count might be close on 1,000, while the number of spectators, the number that would usually appear at their ground at Hooks Lane on a Saturday afternoon.

Thurrock, of course, boosted the grand total with three coaches and a corner of cars bringing around 300 people. It was quite clear that they had been overtaken by that is known as the cup fever and the mad excess by either side was accompanied by a crescendo of noise. Inevitably, the players were held in the grip of an unreal atmosphere, their game suffered accordingly.

There was a reluctance, I thought, on the part of both teams to go far into the heart of the park, so to speak, and, as a much too often. The tenseness ever present in a hard close fought game also a broil of mistakes, with careless passing, missed tackles and squandered opportunities littering both

halves. Mr Ironmonger handled a difficult game well, though several times he was drawn into the heat of the battle. Unfortunately, of course, when a subtle play in middle by two or three players left him open his hands and knees looking as if he had been steamrollered by half a dozen others.

It was to ecstatic applause that Ravant's industrious scrum-half, who landed two penalty goals midway through the first half. Worsfold, too, in Thurrock's centre had fired at goal, but instead of a goal he had had a narrow short. Yet, before half time, Thurrock scored the first try. It had been a splendid effort with crisp passing and a well timed and successful running by Page and his wing, Wainwright. The No 8, Strling, rounded the movement off by picking up the loosest yard from the line to dive and score.

Ravant scored their try shortly after half time. Winning the ball at a five yards scrum, he kicked a neat Jettifay away leftwards. The stand-off half hesitated before kicking diagonally for the line, and Cox, racing to the ball, got there first to knock down. From the posts King landed his conversion.

HAVANT: R. Wainwright, D. Spearshott, R. Cox, J. Wainwright, R. Strling, V. White, G. Jettifay, (Captain), R. Worsfold, J. Suddall, D. Jolley.

THURROCK: R. Page, R. Worsfold, G. Wainwright, J. Henderson, J. Mahoney, J. White, R. Cox, R. Strling, G. Jettifay, J. King, C. Beynon, M. Strling, G. Wainwright.

Referee: A. Ironmonger (London).

By Gordon Allan

By their own standards, Cambridge University gave a scratchy performance at Grange Road on Saturday. The surface of the record was flawed and we seldom heard the music clearly. They beat Leicester, by two goals and four tries (28 points) to a penalty goal (5), which was no more than we expected, but they struggled for most of the time to find their virtuous touch.

They scored 20 points in the last 25 minutes, when Leicester were firing their two scorers over the top. Wood got three and O'Callaghan two. The odd man out who scored the other try, was Allan, a poor player. Leicester's tackle, like their handling, was not all it should have been. O'Callaghan has now scored 11 tries this season and Wood 10. This is a strange an illustration as any of the style of rugby Cambridge have been playing: the style to which they accustomed to last season.

Two of their leading players are injured at present. One is the captain, Warfield, who may not be able to resume training for another week. The other is Hignell, who has been playing badly and can be considered doubtful for the university match on December 10. Breaky, who has played at full back for the last two years, is not capable for Warfield in the centre on Saturday. The few Hignell places left are being filled by players not trepidation with a deputy who is skilful as Grant.

The forward formation is looking

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settled. Leicester's pack is not the strongest in England, but there are old heads in it, and Cambridge must have known that. It was the fact that they pushed them to the back more than once. Stewart Edlmann, Malik and Boulding were conspicuous support troops in the open. Linnam limped off just before the end.

This was Leicester's eighth consecutive defeat. That is a long time for the Tigers so hungry. Hall ran and tackled hard, Munn was busy and efficient, and the forwards toiled and sweated, and the backs played well. And personally Allen, who helped to supply their qualities for many years at scrum-half, has turned to nursing his young son in the States.

Wordsworth, at the end Lewis's cannonball passes, did the groundwork for three Cambridge tries and kicked two conversions. He also scored a try from the centre. Kicked Leicester's penalty.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: R. Gray (Glasgow), H. Ffowles (New Zealand) and Emmannue (Leicester).
LEICESTER: J. Hall, S. Brown (King Edward), S. Stewart (St George), Vancouver and St. Clair (Leeds), Wordsworth (Wentworth) and Selwyn.
P. Boulding (Cambridgehire St. George), G. Barker (Cambridgehire), and St. Clair (Leeds).
The Leeds and Hampshire, S. Brown (King Edward), S. Stewart (St George), Vancouver and St. Clair (Leeds).
Worcester: T. Jones, W. Triffin (Llanelwedd), N. Wallk (Dunmore) and Triffin (Leeds).
Doncaster: P. Hall, R. Barker (Leeds), D. Jones (Leeds), S. Brown (Leeds), A. Grange, R. Howell, N. Joyce, and S. Brown (Leeds).
Reference: M. Tibbitts (Cloucestershire).

* A Blue

SRT
R Union
Australians go forward at speed

Rugby correspondent.

With the biblical observation, "the race at Twickenham on Saturday was to (fly) to Australian speed (always in greater number) to (up) and down and to their respective heights and to their own," although some way below strength, they finished with a very heartening week of 4-0 over Leam. Counties by a four penalty goals and 126 tries (1) to a penalty goal (2) to (1).

The "un-empiricized Australian" previously noted: their 4 and work rate, the 4 of a rapid, blanketing cover, the 4 of a strong neck from almost anywhere, also revealed weakness. Longly planned, to draw in Australian loose trio, but fail to capitalize on much early Mason won at forward; when the 4 of a strong neck get back into the contest, provided the cultured boot of Lean with too many chances to miss.

For too many over-precipitated setting up second, third or fourth phase ball with direct, old-fashioned methods it have served them better.

McLennan outstanding all round. He helped himself to 14 and 10 tries, and 55 in 4; four games. Loose, all 155 str of him, had a quite reasonable at No 8 and

Australian jersey, was not far behind him.

The Australians, swinging loose of the London put it crumpled more effectively than their opponents expected and, in this area, came under pressure on the 4 of a rapid, blanketing cover, the 4 of a strong neck from almost anywhere, also revealed weakness. Longly planned, to draw in Australian loose trio, but fail to capitalize on much early Mason won at forward; when the 4 of a strong neck get back into the contest, provided the cultured boot of Lean with too many chances to miss.

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McLennan outstanding all round. He helped himself to 14 and 10 tries, and 55 in 4; four games. Loose, all 155 str of him, had a quite reasonable at No 8 and

Short lineouts and long Australian throws helped reduce an obvious London strength. But what must have pleased the Australian general staff was their productive forward effort in the loose, with an improving technique at the maul. London lost a lot of the ball they themselves had set up.

London were made to look a scratch side and for good reasons were under prepared. Martin was a good player, but he was out of front. Ripley had a promising first half but an unhappy second when the loose trio could make little of him.

Lawson had a difficult time behind a poorly channelled heel. Little went right for Bennett outside him, but he was a good player, and well below the normal high standard. Friell tackled staunchly, Rutter contributed some neat touches and Wyatt, playing in the second half, was a wing, as to the manner born, always looked dangerous. The line kicking of a composed Jordan

[illegible]

Who too many tried to do too much too often

[illegible]

By their own standards, Cambridge University gave a scratchy performance at Grange Road. The surface of the record was flawed and we could not always hear the music clearly. They beat Leicester, 10-5 (points) to a penalty goal (3), which was no more than we expected, but they struggled for most of the time to force a try on to touch.

They scored 20 points in the last 25 minutes, when Leicester were tiring. Their wings scored five tries. Wood got three and O'Donnellan was the fourth. O'Donnellan was scored the other try, was Allen, a prop forward. Leicester's tackling, like their handling, was not good. It is said that O'Donnellan has now scored 14 tries this season and Wood 10. That is as graphic an illustration as any of the style in which the boys are playing: the style to which they accustomed us last season.

Two of their leading players are injured at present. One is captain, the other is a half. They are expected to resume training for another week. The other is Hignell, who is still limping badly and can be considered doubtful for the match on December 9. Breakley, who has played at full-back and second-off half, filled-in for Ward in the last game on Saturday. As for Hignell's place at full back, there need be no question with a deputy as skilful as Grant.

The forward formation looks

Basic failings gave the initiative to France

[illegible]

By Michael Hardy

The most charitable thing to say about Oxford University's performance at the Rectory Field on Saturday was that they had been suffering from the effects of their hard game at Durham in mid-week. Perhaps, also, their intelligence reports did not rate Blackheath as one of the sides for whom special preparations should be made.

The Club were, in fact, full value for their victory by two goals and a penalty goal (15 pts) against a team who had reduced more genuine attacking moves than Oxford; their covering, particularly by the centres, was tight. The defence was twenty good, and, if they were slightly fortunate in picking up two tries through defensive blunders, it was no more than they deserved for their effort and enterprise.

I looked ominous for them when Oxford won the first scrum-charge against the head. But Kenneth more than got his own back on that score. He has since begun to grip, and Naisb was always a power in the loose. His catch of Kent, in particular, was something to remember along with the referee's shouted interpretation of the rules, from a scrum not overburdened with incident.

In the first half, it was a case of "let him go," and a brilliant cancellation act one by Williamson. In the second, we thought, Oxford would surely break loose with the stiff north-easterly breeze behind them. It was not to be.

There were moments of fine individual play, particularly

among the forwards, where Davis overuses players, Davis (Australians), South Africa MacDonnell (South Africa), and Brierley (8 jersey, were always in the thick of it. But the rearranged three-quarter line, never allowed Blackheath's shrewd tactics to take into their stride, looked clumsy some.

Kenneth, who was at stand-off half in last year's university match, seemed some way from the formlessness required of this position. He was constantly and obviously having to re-position the backs before kicking.

It may be an excusable indulgence for Fijians or Tongans but played hesitantly out of defence against a back as alert as Terrell. On Saturday, though, he can be unjustifiably discarded.

Twice in the second half Terrell was telling interceptions. True, one of which scored, but he did get the other try to crown a fine individual effort. Williamson could

Ripley joins St Mary's

Andrew Ripley, the England No 3 forward, has become a member of the St Mary's club, Dublin, while he is on a four-month management course in the Republic.

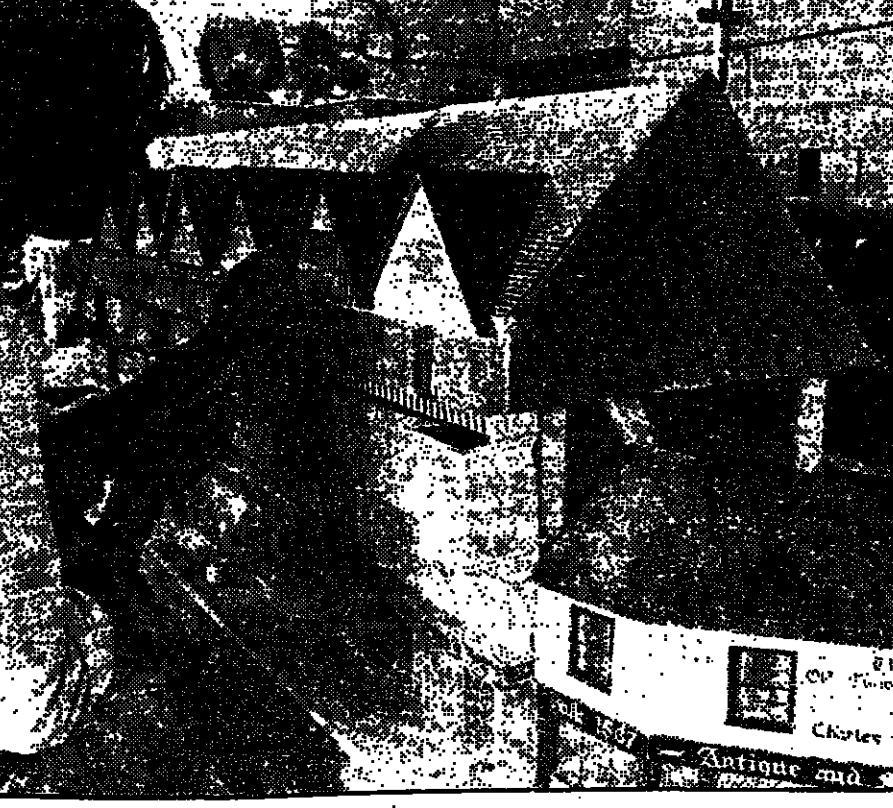
Suspensions totalling 18 weeks have been imposed by the Cornwall RFU disciplinary committee on the four Falmouth players who were sent off by referee Alvin Williams in their club's home

six weeks, four weeks and two weeks respectively for fighting.

The three allegations against the three Falmouth players also sent off will be considered by the Devon RFU, played

[illegible][illegible]

A tour of the biggest miniature landscape in the world



model Great
the best of Britain in mini-
ature" reduced to a scale of
1/24. It is the industry the
opportunity what is de-
scribed in the trade as prestige
advertising. Firms can put up
miniature hoardings of their
customary advertisements, or
display models of their oppor-
tunities to go in the High Street
or the City centre. If their
offices happen to be blots on
the real landscape, they are
tacitly encouraged to sponsor
models more elegant, historic
building.

Many companies have already
enrolled in the microcosm,
from British Home Stores and
Spainsbury's to Findus, which is
running a decorated bus about
the size of a pig, and a fish-
boat for Mr. Wordsworth's, which
is sponsoring the fishing lake,
where a sardine would loom as
large as a killer whale.

The models are being built
by specialist model-makers all
over the country, who normally
earn their livings by building
models for architects. They are
built mainly from wiregrass and
plywood, cost from five to ten
pounds, and are made with obsessive
attention to minute detail. Roy
Tassell, from Stogumber in
Somerset, is responsible for
Buckingham Palace and many
of the other royal buildings.
He says: "Model-
making should be regarded as
an art, like painting, music,
poetry, and sculpture. I suppose
the commercial application is
more obvious in model-making
than in landscape-painting. But
I feel sure that some day there
will be a way to submit a model
in its own right to the Royal
Academy summer exhibition
alongside all the other works
of art."

It is all very well to say that
small is beautiful. But is not
Tucktonia emerging on the
ridiculous scale of a great mint-
yule? The scale of the models
is not so far removed from
Meyerostrand near the Hague,
and Legoland in Jutland, which
is built from 15 million pieces
of "Legu". They are both much
less ambitious than Tucktonia,
but attract many millions of
visitors.

The chairman and emperor of
Tucktonia is King Charles
Watson. He explains the
potent attraction of miniature
worlds as a Gulliver factor in
all of us: "There is something
of a child in all adults. It is
notorious that fathers enjoy
playing with their sons' model
trains. There is a degree of
fantasy about Tucktonia. But it
is also seriously intended to be
educative and interesting about
Britain's architectural heritage
and landscape.

"Incidentally, it is also in-
tended to attract a million
visitors a year, and encourage
them to drink beer, especially,
of course, the stuff that comes
in those glorious red
barrels. It is no longer any
good trying to persuade our-
selves, like the Victorians, that
Great Britain is the greatest in
every field of human endeavour,
but to be a little bit more
near Bournemouth it is about
to become indisputably the
"smallest."

Philip Howard

Rugby Union results															
Four matches															
11	Australians	20	Lynn Manchester U	40	Bury Broughton Park	13	North	H	W	L	F	A	Pts	Felted 3; Galdron BUS AR, Rutledge 8; Haulderson, Ake 18.	Bradford

Home team champions 10 Gloucestershire 12 11 Devon 12 12 Cheshire 12 13 Lancashire 12 14 Cornwall 12 15 Cheshire 8				16 Northampton 12 17 Lancashire 12 18 Gloucestershire 12 19 Gloucestershire 12 20 Gloucestershire 12 21 Gloucestershire 12 22 Gloucestershire 12 23 Gloucestershire 12 24 Gloucestershire 12 25 Gloucestershire 12 26 Gloucestershire 12 27 Gloucestershire 12 28 Gloucestershire 12 29 Gloucestershire 12 30 Gloucestershire 12
Club matches 1 Abertillery 7 2 St Mary's Has 12 3 Birmingham 12 4 Sarnia 12 5 Sarnia 12 6 Oxford 12 7 Oxford 12 8 Oxford 12 9 Oxford 12 10 Oxford 12 11 Oxford 12 12 Oxford 12 13 Oxford 12 14 Oxford 12 15 Oxford 12 16 Oxford 12 17 Oxford 12 18 Oxford 12 19 Oxford 12 20 Oxford 12 21 Oxford 12 22 Oxford 12 23 Oxford 12 24 Oxford 12 25 Oxford 12 26 Oxford 12 27 Oxford 12 28 Oxford 12 29 Oxford 12 30 Oxford 12				31 Oxford 12 32 Oxford 12 33 Oxford 12 34 Oxford 12 35 Oxford 12 36 Oxford 12 37 Oxford 12 38 Oxford 12 39 Oxford 12 40 Oxford 12 41 Oxford 12 42 Oxford 12 43 Oxford 12 44 Oxford 12 45 Oxford 12 46 Oxford 12 47 Oxford 12 48 Oxford 12 49 Oxford 12 50 Oxford 12
Schools matches 1 Abertillery 7 2 St Mary's Has 12 3 Birmingham 12 4 Sarnia 12 5 Sarnia 12 6 Oxford 12 7 Oxford 12 8 Oxford 12 9 Oxford 12 10 Oxford 12 11 Oxford 12 12 Oxford 12 13 Oxford 12 14 Oxford 12 15 Oxford 12 16 Oxford 12 17 Oxford 12 18 Oxford 12 19 Oxford 12 20 Oxford 12 21 Oxford 12 22 Oxford 12 23 Oxford 12 24 Oxford 12 25 Oxford 12 26 Oxford 12 27 Oxford 12 28 Oxford 12 29 Oxford 12 30 Oxford 12				31 Oxford 12 32 Oxford 12 33 Oxford 12 34 Oxford 12 35 Oxford 12 36 Oxford 12 37 Oxford 12 38 Oxford 12 39 Oxford 12 40 Oxford 12 41 Oxford 12 42 Oxford 12 43 Oxford 12 44 Oxford 12 45 Oxford 12 46 Oxford 12 47 Oxford 12 48 Oxford 12 49 Oxford 12 50 Oxford 12

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Management:
problems with
'pop' accounts
page 17

Public spending
mystery of the
missing millions,
page 16

Policy doubts threaten to delay Shore talks with Japanese car companies

By Maurice Corina

Special Editor

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are only about 1 per cent of

sales annually, could help

avoid confrontation.

Japanese makers say car

buyers are content with their

own ranges of small and

medium vehicles. Importers

should therefore be concentrat-

ing on bigger cars, to get higher

value sales rather than taking

risks for unit volume.

Mr Shore undoubtedly has

Japan worried by his talk of

possible restrictions. Anglo-

Japanese trade has been very

disappointing this year, with

Britain actually slipping back

car exports to Britain from

Japan are becoming a symbol of

the imbalance.

British Leyland, it seems, is

re-examining the Japanese

market against local awareness

of Mr Shore's hostility. But it

needs time to work out a new

strategy and may gain this time

if Japan's exports to the United

Kingdom are voluntarily re-

strained by agreement while

anti-emission controls and other

alleged barriers are fully

studied.

Some imported cars are very

highly priced, subject to new

regulations, and lack distinctive

design differences. Japanese

makers have many reasons for

explaining away the failure of

importers since liberalization of

Japan's external trade relations.

Yet, all major world pro-

ducers seem to despair and

their representatives cannot all

be poor salesmen, given their

record in other markets. New

emission controls imposed by

the Japanese authorities could

prove a further barrier, whether

or not they are meant to be.

British Leyland's distributor,

Shin Toyo Motors, is critical of

past attempts to sell Minis. Mr

Paul Sung, a director, said here

that it would be a mistake for

British Leyland to try to develop

volume sales against Japanese

producers with their huge

domestic mass production.

He would like far more pre-

stige cars to sell. Unfortunately

anti-pollution test timetables

could leave his company, which

has held the Leyland franchise

for nearly 20 years, short of

vehicles.

In recent talks with Leyland

Mr Sung's company has been

offered more sales training. In

turn he has outlined the need

for more Jaguars, Rovers and

Triumphs.

Shin Toyo says that it has

been difficult because of

excesses and stockpiles in

bad condition. Quality con-

trol improvements are needed.

It believes that Mini sales will

vanish because of pollution con-

trols.

At one stage in the battle to

sell its pitiful number of cars

only 2,000 cars were imported

from Britain last year—Shin

Toyo had to buy some cars in

the United States retail market

for customers.

British Leyland faces a baff-

ling task in a car market so

difficult for importers. It does

not even have a share in the

top 10 import models. However,

all the signs are that Leyland,

under state ownership, is pre-

pared once again to see whether

it has models in the pipeline

which would justify a fresh

attack.

Haw Par investigation meeting fresh snag

By Margaret Walters

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Constraining factors on equities



Mr Alastair Dunn, chairman of Burmah Oil: LNG tanker negotiations under way.

holding equities. Not that any of this will be of much avail if the wrong economic decisions are taken in the first few months of 1976.

Burmah Oil Needing to buy more time

For all that they appeared to be disconnected and perhaps rather confused, the sequence of events at Burmah Oil last week were by no means without significance in the group's continuing fight for survival. There is a hidden fact that Burmah's decision not to offer to negotiate the sale of its principal United States assets to R. J. Reynolds is bad news. Beggars cannot be choosers but Burmah, being long on debt and short on saleable assets, must strive to raise at least as much from the sale of the old Signal Company assets in the United States as it needs to repay its dollar borrowings. This means at least \$100 million.

Burmah is putting a brave face on events when it implies that it can negotiate a better deal than Reynolds offered, given more time and an extension of the Bank of England guarantees against its dollar borrowings. The original time-scale for disposal of these assets by the end of 1975 has undoubtedly slipped and meanwhile it is no longer certain that the old Signal assets are earning enough to cover the acquisition costs. Moreover, United States development costs continue to represent a cash drain that Burmah can ill afford.

The good news was that Burmah is discussing with Gotsis-Larsen, another United States firm, a deal that would unwind Burmah's commitment to finance three LNG tankers. This commitment, running at \$9m a month, and which has already cost Burmah around \$90m, has not appeared in the profit and loss account, but it is a balance sheet item involving the replacement of cash with an asset. It is, however, a major cash drain that Burmah would so dearly like to be without. Conceivably Burmah could get back the \$90m if the deal went through. Meanwhile cash flow benefits from the \$7m sale last week of part of Burmah's "Shell" stake and from sale of shares in Woodside Burmah for \$31m, reducing Burmah's stake there from 54 per cent to just over 50 per cent.

Apart from tankers, where operating losses were running at £17.5m at the half-way mark this year, and where unwinding progress looks likely to be slow, Burmah has the problem of its Bahamas tanker terminal. That still needs further funds and Burmah will need to negotiate joint ownership in place of the present operating agreement with the Bahamas government. Only this still growing liabilities on the terminal with an asset in the books. If anything, more about 50,000. This served to emphasize that there will be no overnight solution to Burmah's problems.

Norwegian shipping An adequate rescue policy?

At the risk of looking a gift horse in the mouth, bankers are quietly airing their doubts about whether the rescue scheme for the Norwegian shipping industry, outlined to them recently by the government and due to be put before the Norwegian parliament soon, goes far enough.

The scheme, in essence, involves the formation of a guarantee institute, whose equity will be 60 per cent owned by the Norwegian government, 10 per cent by Norwegian shipowners, 10 per cent by risk-takers and 20 per cent by Norwegian banks. In order to participate in the scheme a shipowner with financing problems must subscribe for a "ticket", with a minimum subscription of £100,000, about £50,000. This entitles him to draw down funds from the institute to meet his financing needs.

If he wants funds to pay interest on existing loans he can draw up to five times his ticket; likewise he can draw up to five times for the financing of new deliveries coming in before 1977, for the refinancing of deliveries made after the start of this year, or for the financing of sales between Norwegian shipowners.

The doubts centre upon several points. First, the maximum size of the scheme is equal to £177m, which is only around a tenth of estimated losses to the industry, and some bankers question whether it is big enough to meet the needs. Second, there is the matter of the financing of the tickets. At this stage it is not clear what security will be offered to those banks prepared to put up funds to this end, although bankers worried about existing loans may well feel it worth putting in that extra amount so that their customers can join the scheme and at least meet their on-going commitments.

A third problem lies in the fact that the essence of the scheme is to maintain a strong shipping industry in Norwegian hands. It by no means follows that the government is committed to prevent bankruptcies among individual companies—just that the assets should remain Norwegian. Hence finance under the scheme is only offered to finance sales between Norwegians, with none apparently forthcoming to the ship sales to outsiders.

The banks argue, will mean unduly restricting the number of potential buyers, and therefore will make it a lot harder for ailing operators to realize their assets.

How much the doubts will be heard is questionable. Everyone concerned admits that the scheme is better than nothing, and at present it is generally expected that the scheme will be approved by the Norwegian parliament in its existing form.

If somebody told you that a sum of money equivalent to 3 per cent of the gross domestic product of the United Kingdom had gone missing, you would probably answer: "Don't be silly." Yet, in effect, this was what a senior Treasury official told a House of Commons expenditure subcommittee last week.

The unhappy official concerned, Mr Fred Jones, who runs the Treasury's general expenditure division, was faced with having to explain how between the financial years 1970-71 and 1974-75 public spending rose by £5,500m more than was projected for the period in the 1971 Expenditure White Paper.

Reports of his evidence in last Friday's newspapers gave a curiously misleading impression. The cause, he said, was very largely the result of subsequent decisions taken by Ministers. Yet Mr Jones's own figures only contradict his words.

This is his breakdown of the extra £5,500m:

Announced policy changes	£800m
Other volume increases	£800m
Under-forecast of "relative price effect"	£750m
Under-forecast of debt interest	£750m
Total	£3,100m

There are roughly six weeks to go to the end of Poland's basic food price freeze, imposed after the December 1974 workers' revolt which brought down the Gomulka regime.

The freeze, originally meant as an emergency move, has been annually extended since to keep low-budget families from joining middle-class Poles in their grumbling about price rises on non-basic foods and other goods and services.

But this time speculation is growing both in Poland and among foreign observers that Mr Gierlek's leadership is preparing to lift the freeze and risk popular dismay.

The reprieve for 1975 had been announced by Mr Gierlek as far back as July of last year, during the thirtieth anniversary celebrations of Poland's re-emergence from German rule. The seventh congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, starting on December 8, should mark the party leader another ceremonial occasion to give the country the good news for 1976.

Signs are, however, that he will not do so. The unhappiness of state planners with the burden which food subsidies put on the budget—amounting roughly to an equivalent of £1,100m at the tourist exchange rate last year—has now been augmented by the inability of the Polish economy to cope with the growth in consumer demand which the subsidies help to feed.

Spread price increases in the new year, rumours are rife in Poland about a currency reform that would sap the value of popular savings and the value of which people think it advisable to withdraw and spend their bank deposits. Many of these have grown fat after years of high income growth.

At a meeting during last month with shipyard workers in Gdansk, centre of the December, 1970, flare-up, Mr Gierlek and Mr Jaroszewicz, the Prime Minister, did their best to counter such rumours, which Mr Jaroszewicz described as being spread by Poland's enemies.

Whatever the substance of these rumours, Poland is undoubtedly facing economic trouble on several fronts. Mr Gierlek, whose managerial performance in charge of the country since December, 1970, has brought a 70 per cent growth in industrial output, a 60 per cent increase in gross national product and a 40 per cent rise in per capita real income, as well as a wholly new spirit of dynamism, has himself had to admit several times in

Leaving aside the announced policy changes, one is left with £4,000m. Of this, £1,500m went on "other volume increases" in public spending, or what could less euphemistically be called unannounced policy changes.

This certainly raises a question of whether a system can be satisfactory, that is able to inject £1,500m of new money into an agreed rolling programme, without extensive public and parliamentary discussion.

It was said that of this £1,500m about £1,000m resulted from this Government's decisions on housing subsidies. That, though, leaves £500m under this head unaccounted for.

For present purposes, also, let us accept the £750m of under-provision for debt interest as an Act of God (though, in passing, one would have thought that with interest rates below the going rate of inflation, as they have been, this side of the public accounts should have been better than forecast in "real" terms, not worse).

We thus have £500m of extra unplanned volume and £1,750m of under-forecast relative price effect for which there is no explanation. This is a total sum of £2,250m, equivalent to about 3

per cent of the country's gross domestic product, or the fruits of the whole sector employees, it would go a long way towards explaining why pay programmes based on manpower levels planned in 1970 turned out to cost a great deal more. Another slice is almost certainly the result of the Walker reorganization of local government, where the duplication between the local authorities and that superior strategic authority may have added 10 per cent or more to the cost of providing local government services.

The relative price effect is the figure put into the accounts (which are presented in constant price terms) to allow for the fact that the cost of providing public sector services rises by more than the general rate of inflation, mainly because they are on average labour intensive and wages and salaries normally rise faster than the general level of inflation.

The huge supplementary allowance for the relative price effect, therefore, means that in these years the cost of the planned public sector programmes was £1,750m more than expenditure in 1970 suggested it would be. Why should this have been?

One clue may lie in a written answer to a parliamentary question on April 24, 1975, when the Civil Service Department revealed that "the estimated increase in average pay in the Civil Service... between January 1, 1972, and April 1, 1975, is 71.3 per cent. During the same period the index of retail prices increased by 50.8 per cent."

If that pattern is anything like typical for the generality of public sector employees, it would go a long way towards explaining why pay programmes based on manpower levels planned in 1970 turned out to cost a great deal more. Another slice is almost certainly the result of the Walker reorganization of local government, where the duplication between the local authorities and that superior strategic authority may have added 10 per cent or more to the cost of providing local government services.

The central issue, however, is whether the whole system of control in "real" terms does not have a built-in tendency to be wasteful in "cash" terms. In a commercial enterprise, when costs rise there is at least an incentive to look for compensating savings or efficiencies. When a programme is being controlled in constant price terms, however, there is no such automatic process so far as the man down the line is concerned.

The starting point for deciding whether this tendency to waste exists, and how it should be counteracted, must be a proper analysis of where the missing £2,250m went between 1970 and 1975, and when.

Why the Poles could lose their freeze on food prices



Mr Gierlek: economic troubles on several fronts.

the past few weeks to serious difficulties and to warn of a less than easy future.

A number of factors in the situation, which now threatens Poland's ability to pay its way and to keep its consumers contented, lie beyond the control of the leadership.

December 8, 1975, will mark the party leader another ceremonial occasion to give the country the good news for 1976.

Signs are, however, that he will not do so. The unhappiness of state planners with the burden which food subsidies put on the budget—amounting roughly to an equivalent of £1,100m at the tourist exchange rate last year—has now been augmented by the inability of the Polish economy to cope with the growth in consumer demand which the subsidies help to feed.

Spread price increases in the new year, rumours are rife in Poland about a currency reform that would sap the value of popular savings and the value of which people think it advisable to withdraw and spend their bank deposits. Many of these have grown fat after years of high income growth.

At a meeting during last month with shipyard workers in Gdansk, centre of the December, 1970, flare-up, Mr Gierlek and Mr Jaroszewicz, the Prime Minister, did their best to counter such rumours, which Mr Jaroszewicz described as being spread by Poland's enemies.

Whatever the substance of these rumours, Poland is undoubtedly facing economic trouble on several fronts. Mr Gierlek, whose managerial performance in charge of the country since December, 1970, has brought a 70 per cent growth in industrial output, a 60 per cent increase in gross national product and a 40 per cent rise in per capita real income, as well as a wholly new spirit of dynamism, has himself had to admit several times in

Stopping the spiral with pay linked to company income

What could the Government do about wages after the expiry of August 1 when the present policy of limiting pay increases to 5.6 per cent?

Should it rely on a high rate of unemployment to deter claims for big increases? Or should it impose some form of wage freeze or even a statutory reduction in wages and salaries?

Experience with previous attempts at wage control by various governments seems to show that any success is only temporary; the harder the freeze, the quicker the thaw. Intractable problems need new solutions. Here is a proposal worthy of consideration.

What the Government could do is to control the relationship between the annual total wage/salary bill and the annual net income of each industry or large organization.

Thus, a company with an annual net income (defined as sales turnover less purchased materials and services adjusted for stock changes) of say £100m, whose wage/salary bill normally represented 60 per cent of the net income, would be allowed to pay out total annual wages/salaries of up to £60m. Within that total there need be no limit on individual earnings or wage rates.

So the only way that employees could earn higher wages would be to increase their collective output or, alternatively, for some of them to find better paid jobs elsewhere, thus leaving fewer people to share out the company net income.

This proposal is based on the well established fact that the share of the gross national product which has gone to employees has been stable for many years. The Census of Production shows that the total wage and salary bill expressed as a percentage of net output in each of the 150 industrial groups varies little from year to year.

The simple principle of linking wages and salaries to net output is not new but the practice outlined above is used in only a few companies, usually in the form of a plant-wide bonus scheme linking total wages to added value, another name for net output or net income. Though such schemes have their drawbacks, they have one essential merit. They are founded on the basic truth that wealth cannot be shared out until it is created.

Both in principle and practice, the proposal is simplicity itself. It does not specify the details of any scheme, thus leaving employers and em-

ployees with freedom to negotiate. It would, however, oblige managers and workers to face the fact that increases in wage costs per unit of output cannot be allowed.

The policy could form the basis for existing national wage negotiations which deal with particular industries. The major difference from the traditional system of bargaining for the highest possible wage, is that future negotiations would concentrate on agreeing a formula for calculating the total wage/salary bill.

Instead of a fixed increase in rates of pay, the new system would offer a monthly or quarterly bonus, sharing out the agreed surplus created by efforts of the employees. Thus companies would know in advance that labour costs per unit of output could not exceed a predetermined limit; employees would know that the company could not use higher wages as an excuse for raising prices. Wage inflation would be curbed.

The new agreements would cover staff salaries as well as shop floor wages. White collar trade unions would join forces with the blue collar trade unions to negotiate a complete package for all employees.

Of course, the new system would need to be linked to national agreements where one large trade union negotiates for many trades and occupations in a diverse range of industries. But it need not mean less power for such unions or inferior deals for their members.

Instead of pressing for wage rates that some companies could only meet by raising their prices, the new deals would take account of productivity.

But how would this policy apply to the many people employed in central and local government services where their output is not readily measurable in monetary terms? Fortunately, the Government already has the means of controlling the total wage/salary bill of the various groups through the annual budget approval process.

The principle is simple. Decide what the nation can afford to spend each year in each sector, then if nurses and teachers are not satisfied with their earnings they must find ways of increasing their productivity.

E. G. Wood

The author is the director of Sheffield Polytechnic's Centre for Innovation and Productivity

Business Diary in Europe: Leyland's Italian campaigner



British Leyland's David Andrews.

In the early days of BLMC, he was first and financial controller and then deputy to George Turnbull, when that powerful character was managing director of Austin Morris.

A deceptively quiet, bespectacled man, he has already surprised colleagues by his outspoken condemnation of Leyland quality and his insistence that as their biggest customer he would rather lose orders than sell second-class products.

because he had reservations about some of the people nominated to serve on the board under him.

There was no problem over three men chosen to represent the ministries involved in aviation, Jacques de la Rosière, from armaments, and Claude Abraham, director of air transport, but the sticking point came among people like René Revaud, president of the engine manufacturer Smeeta, Christian Beaulieu, director-general of Renault, Pierre Giraudet, director of the Paris transport system, and a senior director of Peugeot.

Mayoux apparently balked at the appointment of anybody already holding a post in a company which supplies, buys from, or competes with Aero-spaciale.

While the politicians and civil servants in Paris try to find a way through this bout of embarrassing turbulence, Aero-spaciale, which makes a wide range of products from Concorde to missiles, continues under the day-to-day control of Truist House, France's crown as Europe's biggest helicopter.

It won't be long. Meanwhile, in Paris, first vice-chairman Roy Wilton was busy denying that the group plan to pull out of Europe altogether.

It was not true, he said, that Holiday Inns was selling out its 200,000 European outlets to the Jacques de la Rosière group. On the contrary, Winegardner averred, Europe was of "primary importance" to Holiday Inns, and European markets were being developed.

Winegardner was speaking at the opening of the fifteenth European Holiday Inns at Orly and to back up his statement, said that agreements had been signed for Scotland's first Inn at oil-rich Aberdeen and Yugoslavia's first at Ljubljana as well as for three more German units at Darmstadt, Wuppertal and Essen.

He takes the public line that tourism is again picking up after the twin blows of oil crisis and recession. Winegardner is promising further openings at Gosselies, Belgium, Cracow, Poland, at Rome Airport and at Marbella.

about change

The shopkeepers of La Spezia had a bright idea for overcoming the shortage of small change which in recent years has given rise to a host of substitutes in Italy, ranging from telephone tokens to boiled sweet.

valid in the shops of the Liguria port and its hinterland.

Two months ago representatives of the two associations in which they are organized deposited the equivalent of about £7,000 as a guarantee in a safe deposit at a local savings bank, and each worth about three pence, which the savings bank promised to redeem in real money to any one bringing them in.

Everything worked well until the savings bank was ordered to sequester the safe deposit box and its contents, and also of any coupons to be found.

The savings bank was holding only 380, so most are still in circulation.

The magistrato, moreover, announced that the heads of the two associations would face charges under the law on the issue of currency.

A long, hard look at farming

Leonard Amey

Those for whom farming policy is more than a matter of hand-outs to the supposedly deserving poor or a compromise between the demands of pressure groups should welcome attempts at a less directly interested assessment of it. The Nuffield Trust has made £250,000 available (with possibly more to come) for such a project.

The announcement of its new centre for agricultural strategy at Reading University was made to a collection of properly sceptical agricultural correspondents. One of them (with whom I sympathized) queried the utility of yet another study of the industry. The study, he said, was never found time to read or analyse.

He was promised that what came out of the centre would be short, pertinent and, if possible, unambiguous. This was hardly the sort of much that has been published over the past decade, including some studies from supposedly independent institutes, which, when looked at in sequence, turn out to have a decided bias.

The director of the centre is Professor John Bowman, whose speciality is animal husbandry and who remains director of the large Reading University farm. The chairman of a small but high-powered advisory committee is Lord Rothschild, who last year put himself on record in *The Times* as an advocate of a longer-term view of agricultural and food policy.

In practice agricultural policy examinations have a horizon usually no more than five years and which is no more than an average variable rotation or two generations of cattle. This one is designed to look at changes 10 to 15 years ahead. Its remit is wide. It covers horticulture, fishing and fore-

made and judging how far they fit into the practical situation. This is, clearly, a somewhat delicate issue, on which interested parties tend to take directly opposite views. The foudst, though not necessarily the most politically effective, voices imply that an increasing self-sufficiency must be an unmitigated blessing. It is the qualifications to such a proposition that the centre hopes to establish.

In the long run the most valuable work of the centre may well turn out to be its watch on research and technical developments and their effect on farming, and the countryside. Such effects do not now themselves overnight, but in a decade they can be revolutionary.

No one who has lived through the postwar period in East Anglia, for instance, can fail to have seen how changes in arable farming have affected the whole social structure of the village. Change in the technical area does not end with economics.

The studies coming from the National Economic Development Council, excellent as they are, are more immediately ahead in time and restricted in range. How far such considerations enter into the calculations of ministry planners I am in no position to estimate, but it is unlikely that such reports too far into the proper territory of other departments.

The Nuffield trustees are as much, if not more, concerned with the social as the economic aspects of policy. The foundation has already made it clear that it is prepared to back success by the new centre financially, though it hopes that the centre will also consider its worth backing as results emerge.

On the latter there may well be a paper within six months, which will set out the essential facts as known and it is largely a matter of putting them into perspective. The first is also largely a matter of studying critically estimates already

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization & week's change

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THE TIMES SHARE INDICES

The Times Share Indices for 1975-76

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k 2 double beds, recent, k & b.
1 month. 165 mi.
A.L. 581 2337.

PISTED VILLAGE, N.W.V.
perly decorated 1 and 3 bed
room flats: recent, k & b. 247-
70 w. respectively. K.A.L. 581
237.

SEA. Charming 4 bed house
with pretty garden. Avail 6 mths-
p.w. 220 p.w.
581 2226. At Home in

S. 2 newly redecorated single
beds from 21.50 p.w. Near to
S. Coast Rd. station. K. V. &
A. 581 2206. 9016.

UNSWAY (OFF). Luxury
furnished flat: 3 bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms, 2 living rooms, 2

Tel. 581 0807. 2 bedrooms, 2
 1/2 bathrooms, 6th yr work
 ing parts. Tel. 254 4639 after 6
 p.m., W.F. Luxury farm, 16
 acres, new, 4 bedrooms, 2
 1/2 bathrooms, large room
 c.h.w., lift and porier. Long
 short lots, 2150 sq. W. Cowen &
 1000 W. KENSINGTON. Close Parl.
 Delicious and attractive Mews (14)
 bedrooms, reception, kitchen
 bathroom. Plaza E.A. 584
 73.
RAVIA. Super Mews house
 4 bath. 8ight and bripl-
 4 bath, receipt, 3 bath, Amer-
 ican, 2550
JOHN'S WOOD. Lux 3500
 1/2 bath, 2 receipt, 2 bath

1087. — **SEASIDE**—Luxury furnished floor flat to let for 5 months. Large kitchen, 5 bedrooms, large living oak-paneled lounge, 2 baths + a toilet, phone, garden. Rent \$77.50 per month. Call 8852 day time. \$5009 after 7 p.m.

SEATON SQUARE, S.W.1. Fully decorated and furnished 2 bedroom sitting room, 2 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen, war. closet room. C.P. and garage. Call 8854.

1088. — **SEASIDE**—Penthouse, 2 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, available now. \$110 p.w. Call 8854.

SEASIDE, 186 Seaside St., 232

p.w. barbed wire.
 mesquite, Long Short loc.
 5. 1806 S. 1st St. \$375
 2-3 ladies. Luxury flat.
 4/16 890 p.w.-0674
LINGTON-Luxury flats. All
 ladies. 240-1100 p.w.-377C
LINGTON, w.14-Double Bed.
 P.K. & B. 218-50. L.F.-375
 Ev. 2 bed. s/c flat for 3.
 L.F. 572 500C.
JOHN'S WOOD. Fully furnished
 bedrooms. 2 macrolon, 3
 bedrooms. Near American
 Club. 890 p.w. No sharing.
 5467
SOURCE Modern s.c. 2-flor
 2-3 bds. 2 bath. 2 car garage.

ten. A.C. Fully furnished.
Rt. 674 6 bths. lot. 240
Rt. 745 2 bths.
3 INN - Student and wife
1/2 bedroom x room. 1 bn.
Tel: 0473 51230.
Alec seeks lady's 3 bedroom
house. 4 bths. 1 bathroom.
1 child. 1000 sq ft. 1000 sq ft.
on Flt St Pine 405 5007.
XURY short/long 1000 sq ft.
Alexandra. 725 5007.
Oyster flat. 2 rooms 6 x 6.
1 bath. 1 kitchen. 1 bedroom.
Rt. 633 4 bths. 1000 sq ft.
PER HOUSE on 11 in W 12.
Tel: 704 1443.
Rt. 633 4 bths. 1000 sq ft.
Rt. 633 4 bths. 1000 sq ft.
Rt. 633 4 bths. 1000 sq ft.

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